

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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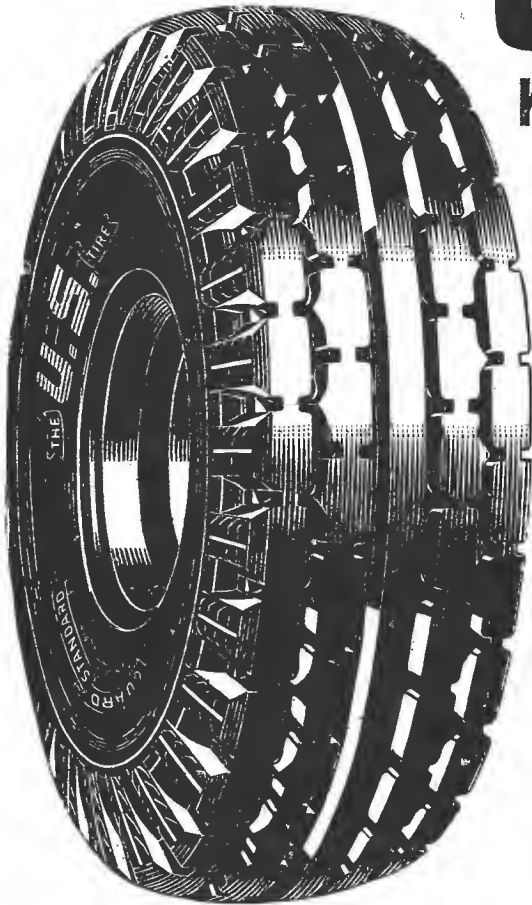


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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16

JUNE, 1939

NUMBER 6

From Whence Came the Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Who were they, from whence did they come and what were their racial characteristics and religion?

PART VI.

TO UNDERTAKE to sketch the history of the Christian religion in the British Isles without specific reference to what is known as the Reformation would leave our story incomplete. Bitter and damaging as that movement was, one cannot look back over the reformation period without arriving at the conclusion that something had to be done if the religion of Jesus Christ was to be saved and the real Kingdom of God was to be extended over the world. Somehow reformers and crusaders, under whatever banner they may serve, seem invariably to lose sight of their original purpose when even partial success appears. We dare say that our Old World totalitarian dictators had little thought of taking human life and destroying human rights, when they first gained control of their governments. Lucifer, the fallen angel, has had his prototype in every age. Those who undertake the story of the Reformation too frequently color their findings with their prejudices and so after reading many presentations, we have concluded that for clarity, conciseness and impartiality, that written by Dr. George Gordon Coulton, as published in the Fourteenth Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, best presents the separation of the churches in England in reformation days.

Great Britain and Ireland

"The English story is peculiar in one most important particular. In its beginnings, the Reformation was strongly political, yet not anti-Catholic; Henry VIII's ideal was 'the papacy without the pope.'

"Here, as in Germany, the ground was well prepared. Lollardy had been driven underground; but it was still very far from complete extinction. The clergy were, on the whole, unpopular, especially in London. The bishop of

London wrote to Wolsey in 1515: 'Assured am I, if my chancellor be tried by any (jury of) 12 men in London, they be so maliciously set in favour of heretical pravity that they will cast and condemn any cleric, though he were as innocent as Abel.' And Charles V.'s envoy, Chapuys, reported to his master from London in 1529: 'Nearly all the people here hate the priests.' Here, therefore, as in many other parts of Europe, the mediaeval concordat between Church and State was already breaking down.

"And here also the Renaissance had already begun to undermine the old fabric. In 1516, More told Erasmus that the *Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum*, a bitter satire upon the monks and the traditional philosophy, was 'read everywhere' in England. Erasmus's own writings had enjoyed great popularity; and Colet, dean of St. Paul's, supported the new learning against tradition with a boldness which naturally started other men upon still bolder courses; moreover, More's *Utopia*, published in 1516, was almost as revolutionary on the theological as on the social and political side. All religions are tolerated in Utopia, and almost all religious discussion. For in this country 'nothing is seen or heard in the churches, but that which seemeth to agree indifferently with them all. If there be a distinct kind of sacrifice peculiar to any several sect, that they execute at home in their own houses.' Wider knowledge of the universe was beginning to break down that mediaeval condemnation of all non-Christians to hell; and this breakdown must, sooner or later, involve a break with yet other mediaeval tenets.

"Therefore, when Luther came forward, his works found an early welcome in England;

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and in 1521 Henry wrote a Latin treatise against the heresiarch which earned him from the pope the solemn title of 'Defender of the Faith.' Heretical books were burned in St. Paul's churchyard, and four heretics were burned in the diocese of Lincoln, while 50 more abjured their creed. But Lutheran groups began to form at the two universities, especially at Cambridge; which produced eight leaders of the new movement. Here, in 1525, the prior of the Austin Friars, Dr. Barnes, preached a sermon which caused his prosecution for heresy; he was compelled to abjure at St. Paul's, in company with four German merchants. But, a year later, the king was planning a divorce and remarriage, since it was politically necessary for him to have a definite heir to the throne.

"This has often been represented as a mere piece of sensuality; but the facts speak plainly to the contrary. There was nothing to prevent Henry, if he had wished it, from keeping a harem like those of his contemporary Francis I, in France and his successor Charles II in England. Moreover, before the question of



THE NEW KIRK AT DALRY, SCOTLAND

Nearby stands the ruin of the old kirk surrounded by the flat grave stones of many of the "Covenanters" or Scottish Presbyterians, who were sworn to defend The National Covenant of 1638.

Catharine's divorce came up, Henry was already taking very strong measures in another direction; he heaped honours upon his one known illegitimate son, Henry Fitzroy, and planned, with the advice of his council, the proclamation of this six-year-old boy as heir to the throne. But the plan broke down and Henry's attachment to Anne Boleyn now contributed to suggest the other expedient of a divorce from Catharine. (In the strict technical sense it was not a *divorce*, but a *decree of nullity*; however, the briefer term was very commonly used then, as since.)

"This complicated story may be reduced to a few simple issues. In the minds of all the

principal actors except Catharine, the problem was mainly or wholly political. The king needed a male heir; he and his counsellors augured disaster to the kingdom from a female or a disputed succession. So also with Rome; Clement VII. himself was long in making up his mind as to the Catharine case; and, most significant of all, he actually suggested in 1530 that the problem might be solved without divorce, by allowing Henry two wives at once. (A. F. Pollard, *Henry VIII*. [1905], p. 207.) Even if, as some of Henry's advisers suggested, this was merely a diplomatic feint, it is no less significant in this present connection. Henry had thought of the proposal seriously at an earlier stage, and based it upon Old Testament precedents. As Pollard points out, Eugenius IV. had actually granted similar license to Henry IV. of Castile, for similar political reasons, in 1437. For the pope's real difficulty was not in the moral problem of the Boleyn marriage but in the political problem of the divorce, since Catharine was aunt to the most powerful sovereign in Europe, and the one from whom Clement had most to fear personally. Therefore the pope evaded all definite decisions, shifting in response to the shifting political situation, for three years (1527-29), when at last he transferred the case to Rome.

"Then, at Cranmer's advice, Henry appealed to the universities, and, apart from Oxford and Cambridge, eight of the greatest in Europe decided for him (Paris, Orleans, Bourges, Toulouse, Bologna, Ferrara, Pavia and Padua). However much we may discount these verdicts by royal pressure and other evidence which suggests bribery by both parties, yet on the whole 'these opinions must stand for the general opinion of the learned, unless the divines of France and Italy were more generally venal than is commonly supposed.'

"Already in 1529 Henry had begun to permit the circulation of anti-papal German pamphlets as a threat to the pope; and had even allowed his envoy to hint at further Lutheran developments. Next year, the bishop of Norwich complained of the impossibility of destroying heretical books so long as many folks believed the king to favour them. But at that very moment Henry was taking public measures against heresy, burning Tyndale's New Testament, and forbidding all English Bibles until a version should be made 'by great, learned and Catholic persons.' This last (as More confessed about the same time) was a great desideratum; yet no such orthodox version was made, or even attempted until long after England had broken finally with Rome (1582-1609).

"Already, in 1529, Henry had begun an attack upon the clergy, probably upon the ad-

vice of his new minister, the adventurer Thomas Cromwell. Taking advantage of their notorious unpopularity, Henry considerably curtailed the clerical exactions of which lay folk were complaining, and restricted the evils of plurality and non-residence. It was made a penal offense to evade this statute by seeking dispensation from Rome.

"Next year, came a still plainer step. Henry, under form of law and without real justice, condemned the clergy of England for having allowed the papal legate to set up his court in England, in violation of the Statute of Praemunire. He extorted not only an enormous fine, but also an acknowledgment in the convocation of Canterbury that the king is 'only and supreme lord (of the clergy), and, as far as the law of Christ allows, even supreme head.' But this weapon rested in its sheath until the parliament of 1532.

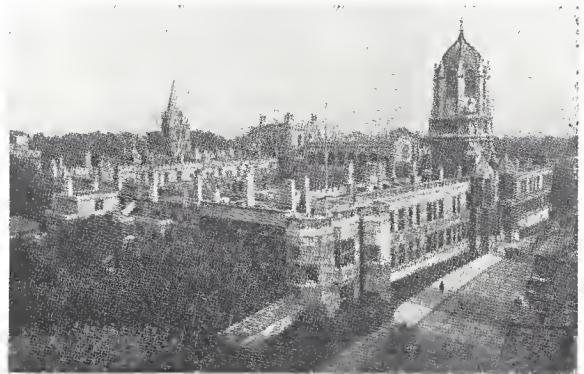
"In this parliament, by means which cannot be palliated except on the plea that they were usual in the politics of that day, and that his adversaries were not more scrupulous, Henry first forced convocation, the parliament of the clergy, to accept three articles which definitely submitted Church to State in England. He then procured from parliament a statute abolishing 'annates,' one of the most lucrative sources of papal revenue from England: this, however, he held in his hand at first only as a menace to Rome, until he had procured papal bulls of approval for the election of Cranmer as archbishop of Canterbury. Next, he procured a statute declaring the king supreme head of Church and State, and forbidding all appeals to Rome. Then, by a capitulation even more humiliating than the previous 'submission of the clergy,' convocation, at Henry's demand, declared the nullity of Catharine's marriage. There was a mock-trial of the case at Dunstable, and Henry, who had already secretly married Anne Boleyn, was now free to make her his queen. How he then succeeded in defying papal excommunication, and in preventing any papal crusade being launched against him by the Catholic princes of Europe, is a purely political story. Before parliament dissolved, it passed a statute forbidding all further payments of any kind to 'the bishop of Rome,' and 'an act for the submission of the clergy to the king's majesty.'

"The rest of Henry's reign was spent in ruthless warfare against heretics who believed in mediaeval Catholicism less than he did, and against others who believed more than he. His 'six articles' of 1539 rehearsed nearly all the main points of the mediaeval creed; to deny transubstantiation was made heresy, and therefore punishable with burning; to deny any of the other five was felony. Consequently the king was burning heretics on the one hand,

while on the other he was enforcing obedience to the royal supremacy by beheading Fisher and More.

"Three causes led him to strike at the monasteries. They were pro-papal, wealthy, and not popular enough to find many defenders. Among the few points of importance upon which historians on both sides are agreed, are two which concern us here: that the monasteries necessarily considered their own cause bound up with the pope's and that one of the most remarkable features of Henry's despotic reign is the absence of organized or determined resistance on the part of the clergy, whether cloistered or not. Henry was extravagant; he wanted money; and here was a comparatively easy prey. Everywhere else in Europe, the civil authority had already been obliged to interfere in the cause of monastic reform.

"The articles of reform for English monasteries, which Cromwell issued by Henry's orders, do not deserve the blame which has some-



CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, ENGLAND

Founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1532. This is the greatest of Oxford's 21 colleges for men. It is invariably referred to as "The House." Here Wolsey, stripped of his rank, his power and priestly privileges by Henry VIII, perhaps thought the words that Shakespeare uttered, "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my King, He would not in mine age left me naked to mine enemies."

times been cast upon them. Not only the majority of them, but the most important, were taken straight from the Benedictine rule or from the decrees of popes and other orthodox reformers in the past. When, for instance, Cromwell prescribes 'that no monk, or brother of this monastery, by any means go forth of the precinct of the same,' he is here only summarizing the plain prohibition in chapter 66 of St. Benedict's rule. When, again, he goes on to command that 'women, of what state or condition soever they be, be utterly excluded,' this is one of the most time-honoured and fre-

quently repeated of monastic statutes. The only real novelties in this Cromwellian document are the command to accept and preach royal supremacy, and the freedom given to subject monks to complain against superiors who neglect or contravene any of this long list of injunctions.

"But Cromwell's visitation of the monasteries is open to far more serious criticism. He chose base agents, who did their work in a base and hasty fashion. It is quite possible that they invented most of their evidence; yet we have irrefragable orthodox testimony to the fact that this unfavorable evidence did not violate probability. The spoils of the monasteries were devoted partly to public purposes, but mainly to pay Henry's courtiers; here England compares very unfavorably with Scotland and some of the German states, where the money went in a large measure to education. Yet, apart from all this which must be said against Henry's unjust and wasteful methods, his dissolution of the monasteries is justified by the experience of other European countries, all of whom, sooner or later, have been compelled to do the same. In Italy and Spain, where Protestantism has been virtually non-existent; in France, where Louis XIV. drove out thousands of Huguenots, and the pastor Francois Rochette was condemned and hanged in 1761 for exercising his pastoral office; in Austria, where the small minority of Protestants was either driven into exile or submitted to the same leaden, crushing tyranny which England exercised over the Irish Catholics; in all these countries there has been a wholesale dissolution and disendowment.

"The Tudor monasteries were probably in much the same state as that Oxford which Gibbon describes in his autobiography; and, if the universities of Gibbon's day had been entrenched behind all sorts of extra-legal privileges; if the students had been as numerous as the Tudor Religious were; and if they had successfully resisted, for at least three centuries, all serious efforts for reform, then we can hardly doubt that they also would have been disestablished and disendowed before now. The dissolution was one of many causes for a rising in Lincolnshire, and for the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' in the north, where the people were poorest and least educated and the monasteries would most be missed. Henry here showed himself a perfidious negotiator and took a very cruel vengeance; but his cause had been supported by many of the higher nobility; and he had no difficulty in getting the shire levies of the south to march against the northern rebels (1536).

"Under Edward VI. religious changes came far more rapidly. Henry VIII. had ended by not only permitting but enjoining the popular



JEDBURG ABBEY

One of the most beautiful old abbeys in Scotland. It was to the town of Jedburg, that Mary Queen of Scots rode horseback through the night to the bedside of Lord Bothwell, after the violent death of her husband, Lord Darnley.

study of the vernacular Bible (1536-38) and, though the permission was limited in 1543 to the higher classes of society, yet even this implied a freedom of private judgment quite incompatible with mediaeval tradition, and gave an enormous, if not intentional, impetus to Protestantism. Politics, however, played almost more part in the Reformation under Edward VI. than under his father. Reformers were dominant on the council of regency which Henry had appointed; Edward's two tutors, Cheke and Cox, had both been reformers. Under the protector Somerset the chantries were suppressed and confiscated; many of them had also been scholastic foundations in a small way; and thus, though mediaeval England had never possessed an educational system in the modern sense, Edward VI. did far more harm to the schools than he atoned for by a few foundations of his own (1545).

"Then, in 1548, came deliberate iconoclasm. The party which looked upon images as a hindrance to true religion was stronger now than those who found them edifying, and much regrettable violence was exercised; yet, when

we take a wide view, we find that the orthodox Catholic Montalembert is right in pointing out that a larger proportion of mediaeval Gothic architecture has survived in England than in France. Edward VI. introduced an English liturgy and a Protestant confession of faith in 42 articles (since reduced to 39); and he permitted marriage to the clergy.

"His early death put the Catholic Mary upon the throne, while the country in general was still halting between the rival creeds. She communicated immediately with Rome; Cardinal Pole was sent as papal legate; and both houses of parliament answered affirmatively to Mary's question whether they would return to papal obedience. They next rescinded all the anti-papal legislation of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and revived the statutes against heresy. Mary was now free for all violent measures.

"She had promised, and perhaps intended, leniency; but here was a death-struggle between two incompatible ideals, and, in an age when scarcely anybody believed in toleration, Mary had only one choice. She executed 210 Protestants in her last three years; and, at her death, this rate was rather rising than falling. This was fatal; her very first victim, John Rogers, had been so heartily cheered by the London crowd 'that he seemed to be going to his marriage,' so wrote the French ambassador to his master. This sympathy, strong from the first, grew in proportion as the queen's desperate efforts intensified. Moreover, a new generation was growing up which was far more widely educated than its ancestors; and this was especially noteworthy with the women.

"The country welcomed Elizabeth; and, though she was not tolerant in the modern sense, she and her ministers carried through one of the most successful compromises in history, the 'Reformation settlement.' Elizabeth herself would possibly have preferred a moderate form of non-papal Catholicism, though one of her earliest acts was very significant; she forbade the bishop who said mass in her presence to elevate the Host, and went out of the chapel when he disobeyed. Many of her subjects were convinced and determined Catholics. But she recognized that Protestantism had come to stay; and she so managed that it should have far more freedom than in any Catholic land, while the Catholics, on the other hand, had as much liberty as the Protestant nonconformists.

"Death was the legal penalty for obstinate refusal to take the oath of royal supremacy; but in fact no Catholic who refrained from political plots needed to fear more than a shilling fine for each refusal to attend Sunday service, until after the pope had excommunicated her and decreed her deposition. Scarcely one-fiftieth of the Marian clergy were deprived of

their living for refusing the oath. Therefore the nation settled down rapidly; and the result was a more rapid national advance in learning, in literature and in commerce than at any period since the Conquest. One set of figures may be quoted as typical of the rest. The religious quarrels told very heavily upon the universities. The number of degrees fell sadly at Oxford under Henry VIII., and rose again under Mary to the mediaeval average; at Cambridge, however, they fell under Mary. From 1555 to 1558 they averaged only 28 a year; but in 1570 they had risen to 170, and in 1583 to 277, or three times the mediaeval average.

"The Scottish Reformation went on side by side with the English; each assisted the other. John Knox and Elizabeth were far from complete agreement; but they had sufficient sense and self-control to work together. This religious Concordat went far to obliterate ancient enmities; 'Knox included in his liturgy a prayer that there might nevermore be war between Scotland and England; and that prayer has been fulfilled.' In 1560 the Scottish parliament did what the English had done a year before; mass and papal authority were form-



THE SANCTUARY, NATIONAL WAR SHRINE, EDINBURGH

On top of Castle Rock, rests the most exquisitely beautiful shrine erected to a country's soldier dead. Within the steel casket is the roll of Scotland's 100,000 dead, who lie in soil which is forever Scotland.

ally rejected. Knox's *Book of Discipline*, founded mainly on Calvin's *Institution* and on the organization already adopted by French Protestantism, fixed Scotland in 'presbyterianism.'

"The democratic character of the Scottish Reformation, and Knox's own zeal for education, go far to explain the subsequent love of learning and the high level of general education in Scotland; though the greed of the barons frustrated the hope of endowing a whole system of schools and colleges from confiscated Church property.

"England's treatment of Ireland is a black page in Reformation history. The country was conquered, and the conquerors dealt with it after the brutal fashion of that time. Few Catholics lost their lives for religion pure and simple, as apart from political revolts; but a series of unjust penal statutes were enacted, and these, although seldom enforced in their full theoretical strictness were relaxed far too slowly in the face of advancing civilization; therefore, instead of weakening, they have only strengthened the attachment of the Irish to their religion.

"It has sometimes been argued that the present religious equilibrium, or something better, might have been obtained without revolution. But this contention seems scarcely reconcilable either with previous or with subsequent history.

"We have seen how long this revolution had been brewing. It would be difficult to find any institution which has been so severely criticized by so many of its most devoted adherents through so many centuries, as the mediaeval Church. At the very beginning of the 12th century, St. Bernard had emphasized weaknesses which, if not remedied, must necessarily bring disaster; yet orthodox churchmen of 1500 frequently quote St. Bernard's actual words as exactly applicable to the Church of their own day. Some scandals had been abated; but others were even more rampant. Such improvements as had taken place were mainly due to pressure from the laity; and friction between clergy and their flocks seemed increasing rather than decreasing.

"Subsequent history, again, seems to point even more decisively in this same direction. We have seen that the real question at issue was that of private judgment. Nearly all reformers had two fundamental points in common with the orthodox; they wanted to save souls and they believed in the inerrancy of the Bible. But on one fundamental point they differed; is the Bible to be interpreted by the individual for his own soul's sake, or by the Church for the individual's soul's sake? The reformers acted on the former principle; and this opened the floodgates for the rest; so, although the

full claim of private judgment was not the basis on which the reformers consciously took their stand, yet it was implicit in their original theories and in their original actions.

"Between authority and private judgment, no agreement seems possible except the agreement to differ; yet even that was essentially impossible under the mediaeval regime. To differ publicly from any solemn pronouncement of the Church was a crime; obstinately to differ was a capital crime. Therefore no orthodox mediaeval churchman could grant to others the right of nonconformity, or could really escape from the responsibility (however much he might personally shrink from it) of denouncing and punishing all dissenters. Yet, by 1500 at least, it was becoming quite obvious that considerable numbers of Christians were trusting more to private judgment, confessedly or implicitly, than to the traditional teaching of their priests.

"The Inquisition had driven the nonconformists underground for nearly three centuries, very much as early Christianity had been driven underground for nearly three centuries by imperial persecution; but it was now emerging with irresistible force. The pope could not now do what Constantine had done in 324, reversing at a single stroke the policy of his predecessors. To Constantine, this religious question had been only one of many debatable issues, and he may even have looked upon it as one of the least important of his political problems; therefore, a reversal at that point need not in the least imply reversal of the whole imperial machine. To the pope, on the other hand, this question of private judgment was absolutely fundamental.

"Moreover, even the strongest of popes was always far more at the mercy of his predecessors' traditional policy, of his court and of his officials, than a strong emperor. The pope had no means of coming to terms with Protestantism but by accepting the basic tenet of Protestantism; the Protestants, again, could have come to terms only by abandoning a tenet which, implicitly at least, was absolutely necessary to their position. And the fact that, after a century of strife, Christendom was, and has since remained, pretty equally divided between these two irreconcilable principles, would seem to prove that no human ingenuity could have kept the parties permanently within one single fold.

"And, indeed, this division of parties seems to have worked more than any other factor towards that tolerance which is one of the greatest gains of modern civilization. The general mass of European society had improved greatly, in many important respects, between 1100 and 1500; but in this one matter of toleration there had been painful and continual

retrogression. The Reformers, again, at their earliest stage, were compelled to plead for impunity; but, once in power, they proved as untrue to this principle as the Christian Church had proved when the emperors raised it from a persecuted minority to a persecuting majority.

"Lord Acton, in one of his most plain-spoken essays, has insisted on the wickedness of this *volte-face*, and has pointed out that the innovators Luther and Calvin lacked that palliation which may be pleaded for persecutors who had persecuted in defence of tradition. But, whether we agree or disagree with him in condemning the individual persecuting Protestant more severely than the individual Catholic, the fact remains that the principle of private judgment is logically inseparable from the principle of intolerance, and that no institution can survive, in the face of a powerful enemy, if it acts in public and systematic and continual violation of its own fundamental principle. There is a painful truth in the contention that both sides have learned toleration only under outside pressure; yet that pressure itself has resulted from the assertion of a principle irreconcilable with mediaeval theory and practice.

"Private judgment brought half of Europe into conflict with the traditions of centuries; the resultant wars were indecisive; it became evident that neither could exterminate the other; thenceforward both were obliged to seek some way of living together in the same world. The one party has never granted the individual's right to interpret Scripture otherwise than it was interpreted by the mediaeval hierarchy. Even Protestantism, for many generations, did not advance from the claim for individual interpretation of the Bible to the wider modern claim of rejecting, when necessary, some things that are plainly written in the Bible. But Catholics and Protestants and men of many other creeds live together nowadays in far less discord than that which often reigned in the middle ages among professing Catholics.

"The Reformation thus becomes one of the most remarkable episodes in world-history, whether we regard it in bulk or in detail. It is rich in striking incidents and in display of human character, both on the Catholic and on the Protestant side; we may find here the loftiest heroism and the lowest depths of turpitude. It exemplifies all the problems of daily life, magnified in proportion to the greatness of the issues here involved. And from the heat of this conflict between two irreconcilable ideals one principle has slowly emerged, theoretically repudiated by one side and too often violated by the other in practice, yet finally victorious through the mere force of circumstance; the principle of religious toleration. The experi-

ence of centuries has now suggested that the main differences which separate many minds from the teaching of the mediaeval Church are rooted in human nature itself; and that, however near the two parties may draw to each other in the distant future, no such *modus vivendi* was possible in 1517."

L'ENVOY

In the foregoing chapters we have crudely sketched the four peoples that make up the population of the British Islands. It seems like a far cry from B. C. 55, when Roman sails were seen off the coast of what is now England, to the year 1939, A. D., a period of but twenty-eight times the recognized span of human life. When this brief period is compared with the accepted age of the earth, it seems but a moment, and yet when one looks back and attempts to envisage the work of humanity for nearly two thousand years, candor compels the statement that puny man with all his imperfections has gone far. Whatever the causes behind the Reformation, the fact remains that all Christian peoples are now more compassionate and more kindly than they were in any former day.

Since the Reformation, men have learned to count the stars and to measure their distance, to travel below the seas and through the skies, and then there is that greatest of all mysteries, the sound of the human voice and the strains of music, circling the earth, the ether the only medium of transportation. The Roman Church was after all the principal beneficiary of the Reformation, and it is in the British Isles and in the countries and colonies that sprang from Britain's loins, that human liberty in its widest meaning yet exists. At the very foundation of Christianity lies Faith, a quality that cannot be measured, weighed or analyzed; a higher faculty than reason.

Perhaps this fragmentary resume of the history of the people of the British Islands will inspire our readers to search further. It was Alexander Pope, the poet, who said "The proper study of mankind is Man."

Run of the Mine

The Recent Lockout of the Western Coal Mines

IN THE May issue of the Employees' Magazine we wrote in part as follows:

"There has been no suspension of work in the Wyoming coal fields since the extended shut-down of 1922, and as this article goes to the printer on Monday, May 1st, preceding the New York meeting set for May 2nd, the writer still believes that *there will be no suspension of work in the mines west of the Mis-*

souri river except that made necessary for lack of orders, incident to the disposal of many thousands of cars of coal loaded in anticipation of a shut-down commencing May 5th."

Without any desire to alibi our mistaken promise we again desire to say that the suspension running from May 5th, to May 13th, inclusive, eight possible working days and six contract working days, resulted wholly from an unwarranted *lockout* of our mine workers ordered by their International officers.

What are the facts surrounding this sumptuary ear wiggling of the western states' coal properties and the men working therein? Just before Easter Sunday, 1934, four men closeted in a room in the recesses of the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., brought out a revised contract for the Appalachian District which was read by a representative of General Hugh Johnson, who has been in and out of the political and economic window ever since (at so much per 1000 words). The request made by operators located outside of the Appalachian Region for a copy of the agreement, and one hour to consider same before acceptance, was denied. The steamroller was then started, and when it passed, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, the Rocky Mountain states and the Southwest, were not only flattened out but likewise "collectively bargained," this without opportunity for voice or vote. Humor is indeed a real saving grace.

In 1935, again in 1937, the same process was carried out, and all operators outside the Appalachian District stood idly by while the mine worker and operator moguls of the east thundered at each other, the 1937 contract carrying increases of ten per cent, which was to be made up to the operators by increased prices to be established by that greatest of all fiascos, the Guffey Bill. This year we in the middle region, the Southwest and the West, did not even try to invade the inner temple of the Appalachian conference, which ran for nearly three months in the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City.

With a lingering belief that a modicum of equity and fair play would be shown at least the Western mines that in no way compete with the Eastern fields, we were on February 17th, told that our contracts would be extended on and after April 1st, pending completion of negotiations in the Appalachian field, this extension, however containing a cancellation clause to take effect on fifteen calendar days (eleven work days) notice. This provision was shock number one but the greater thrust came on April 19th, when notice was actually served that work would be discontinued at midnight May 4th.

Under date of May 2nd, we wrote Mr. John L. Lewis quoting the following provisions contained in the two Southern Wyoming Coal Contracts:

"It is hereby mutually understood and

agreed by both parties to this contract that a meeting will be held at a place mutually agreed upon, on or before March 1, 1939, for the purpose of arriving at a scale of wages and working conditions for the period commencing April 1, 1939."

"If a new agreement has not been reached on or before the expiration of this contract, the mines covered by this agreement shall continue in operation pending negotiations, or until negotiations are discontinued by either party to the agreement."

We further wrote Mr. Lewis:

"A shut-down of western mines as of midnight May 4th as threatened by your recall of the extension voluntarily made and without opportunity for negotiation of a new contract, seems to me unthinkable and something that you personally would not make yourself a party to. In substance, a shut-down of this character represents a *lock-out* and not a suspension, an offense which you have repeatedly protested against when applied to individual mine workers or groups of mine workers."

"I am depending on your sense of probity and fair business dealing to recall the suspension order made applicable to our mines effective May 5th."

Mr. Lewis did not recall the order given the mine workers to stop work, and we say again that our employes were *locked out* without either provocation or license.

So the record may be made absolutely clear to the most outstanding critic, let it be understood that when the mine workers abandoned their ridiculous claims for a six hour day, vacations with pay and increased day and tonnage rates, the issue became wholly and exclusively one of an air-tight, double riveted, U. M. W. of A. closed shop, which condition has existed without qualification in the middle western and Rocky Mountain region for many years. On our own properties it has been the rule to deal only with the U. M. W. of A. since its entrance into Wyoming in 1907. Not only has this rule been in effect in the west, but the western operators bore the burden of keeping out of their mines, the I. W. W., the National Miners Union, and a few less aggressive rival organizations, this at a time when certain duly accredited officers of local unions were assisting their outlawed U. M. W. of A. brethren in their effort to scuttle the U. M. W. of A.

Separate and apart from the tragic lack of respect for contract obligation shown by the National officers of the Union, there remains the fact that years of friendly and sympathetic relationships were flouted and trampled upon, and perhaps what is more important to the operators and their employes is the fact that without a vestige of argument of any character and with everything asked for by the Union in the east in our western contracts, our

mines were shut down, throwing thousands upon thousands of additional coal orders and contracts into the laps of the fuel oil and natural gas substitutes. It is quite time for the mine workers in the west to ask their leaders for representation, for justice and fair dealing, otherwise they will remain the pawns of those who speak only for a field so remote, that many of those who are being punished hardly know of its existence.

More About Slot Machines and Gambling

IN THE April issue of the *Employees' Magazine*, we set forth very fully the conditions that led us to enter the fight against the unlawful possession and use of slot machines. Heretofore the law enforcing authorities of Wyoming and Rock Springs have paid intermittent and casual attention to this situation and the machines were moved out of sight only to be brought back when the law enforcement storm, which never approached cyclonic proportions, had blown over. We, unlike the law enforcing officers, propose to carry on our campaign without intermission, just so long as we maintain youthful employes and elder employes with young sons, in our Wyoming mines. Our efforts to interest the law enforcing authorities have been met with evasion and excuses and back of all, the feeling that this campaign will blow over, in which they are definitely mistaken.

Our next move after the completion of the collection of evidence will be through the office of the Governor and State Attorney. The farther we go into this matter the more impressed we are with the necessity of eliminating the slot machine and other forms of gambling, including punchboards, which we are given to understand are now coming back as substitutes for the slot machine in Wyoming. Section 32-525, Wyoming Revised Statutes 1931, reads as follows:

"Destruction of gambling devices. Any gambling table, gambling device, or paraphernalia adopted, devised, or designed for the purpose of playing, conducting, or carrying on, any game of chance, prohibited by the laws of this state, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and whenever a written complaint signed by the complainant under oath, alleging that he verily believes that any such gambling table, gambling device or paraphernalia is located at any place within this state, describing such gambling table, device or paraphernalia by name, and naming the place of its location, is presented to any district judge or justice of the peace, within whose jurisdiction the same is alleged to exist, it shall be his duty to forthwith issue his warrant, in the form prescribed by law for search warrants, directed to the

sheriff or constable, commanding such officer to search for, seize, and bring before him such gambling table, device or gambling paraphernalia, and upon proof of its character, as such, thereupon to cause the same to be destroyed by burning or otherwise."

This provision should settle the question once and for all that the mere possession of a slot machine or other gambling device actually constitutes a nuisance and is punishable under the terms of the Statute. We have further been advised that a number of youths living in our mining towns have been engaged in coining "slugs" in their quest for "easy money," these "slugs" used in the slot machines. When certain of these boys were asked if they thought it was honest to play with "slugs" they replied in the affirmative, stating that as the owners or possessors were operating them unlawfully, they thought it was no worse for them to cheat the machines than it was for the owners or possessors of same to cheat the community by installing and operating same.

We have not invaded Carbon County for the reason we have been reliably informed that no gambling machines are in use in Hanna, however the following advertisement, published in "The Republican-Bulletin" Rawlins, Wyoming, Saturday, May 13, 1939, may be of interest to the County Attorneys of both Carbon and Sweetwater Counties:

"SO THE PUBLIC MAY KNOW:

"The following resolution was submitted to the Mayor and Council of the City of Rawlins, at their meeting held on Tuesday, May 9, 1939:

RESOLUTION

"WHEREAS the following persons representing the religious and moral influences of Carbon County and the City of Rawlins, Wyoming, are unanimously opposed to gambling and other vices contingent on the operation of vending machines and slot machines and,

"WHEREAS the following persons,

Rev. Short, of St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Fulton, of the Presbyterian Church
Rev. Kraft of St. Thomas' Church
Rev. Anspaugh, of the Methodist Church
Rev. McGlothlan, of the Baptist Church
Rev. Christensen, of the Baptist Church
Mrs. Atwood of the W. C. T. U.

Captain Glaeser, of the Salvation Army
and

"WHEREAS the above named persons have met with the law enforcement officials of Carbon County and complained to them of the violations of the State Statute regarding slot machines and the deterrent effect of their operation within the said city and country and,

"WHEREAS this group, combined with the verbal affirmation to this action by representatives of the Christian Science Church and the Latter Day Saints Church, who were unable to

be present at the meeting, feel that the juvenile delinquency and morals of the community are directly affected by the continuation of the violation of the State Statute relative to slot machines.

"NOW THEREFORE be it resolved by the undersigned that the county and city officials proceed immediately to abolish and discontinue the use of operations of all slot machines now operating in the City of Rawlins, County of Carbon, State of Wyoming."

"William J. Short

Hugh K. Fulton

F. F. Kraft

S. E. Anspaugh

Clifton McGlothlan

C. L. Christensen

Mrs. J. G. Atwood

Bram Blaeser"

"Carbon Copy to:

Sheriff of Carbon County

Mayor of Rawlins

Governor of the State of Wyoming

Attorney General of the State of Wyoming:

"Attest: Clifton McGlothlan

Rawlins, Wyo., May 1, 1939"

"The above has been paid for as a public advertisement by representatives of the church organizations."

We again repeat we are not crusaders, but we do propose to continue to take cognizance of major evils that affect the welfare of our employes and their families—many of the employes and the sons of employes too young to resist the lawless temptations presented to them.

Guffey Bill on the Way Out

THE SOUL sickening failure of the "Guffey" bill to do even a minute fraction of what its proponents promised it would do for the bituminous coal industry, eventually reached the President, who on May 9th, submitted under the terms of the reorganization bill, an order transferring the Commission's functions to the Secretary of the Interior.

The law was foredoomed to failure from the very beginning—for two principal reasons. First, regardless of the most competent statistical organization that could be secured, it is impossible to set up hundreds of thousands of individual prices foundationed on a mathematical study of past costs and realizations. The coal industry influenced by business "ups and downs" and the vagaries of shifting weather conditions, cannot exist when put in a fixed price straight-jacket such as the law calls for. Common sense and more than a century's experience should have brought this fact to the minds of those who wrote and supported the act.

The next and even more compelling guarantee of failure (if prices were ever established) lies in the

fact that any price, by whomsoever made, must conform to the law of supply and demand. When a too high price is demanded the purchaser generally looks around for a cheaper substitute for coal, such as exists in the form of natural gas, fuel oil and hydro-electric power. This is where our coal business has been going for years.

A further fact that eventually foreclosed the possibility of the act succeeding, lies in the fact that it was created for a political purpose, its appointments with few exceptions were grossly political, it is a notorious fact that capacity and merit had no weight whatever when balanced against vote-getting capacity. The industry, sick unto death, was taxed to support a legion of what the late John P. White often referred to as "parlous time servers," who could not, if they were given the opportunity, do the work that the act called for. It is our earnest hope that the Secretary of the Interior will let this miasmatic pool of political incompetency and vain vauntings dry up. Best of all would be a quick repeal of the act that has cost the coal industry millions of dollars and an even greater number of headaches. The law of gravity will continue to govern.

Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Fund

ADVANCE figures submitted by the Workmen's Compensation Department of the Treasurer's Office, Cheyenne, contains the following salient information:

The number of employers paying into the Fund for the past five years total:

Year	Employers
1934	1,115
1935	1,845
1936	2,118
1937	2,383
1938	2,570

Among the larger classifications which drew on the Fund in excess of the premiums paid in 1938 were:

Classification	Paid as premium	Paid out for awards
Engineering	\$39,315.62	\$68,100.33
Logging	22,840.34	36,829.30
Oil refining	14,657.09	17,594.06
Teaming & trucking	12,245.03	23,285.41

Separating all classifications into three groups we find the following situation for the year 1938:

Group	Paid as premium	Paid out for awards
Coal Industry	\$147,746.92	\$129,961.63
Oil Industry	55,879.55	51,228.61
All others	428,829.37	322,747.21
Total	\$632,455.84	\$503,937.45

(Continued on following page)

Why Did Superior Win The Sentinels Of Safety Trophy Four Times?

BY "B" MINE, Superior, winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy for working 243,094 man-hours without a disabling injury in 1938, we have tied the record of the United States Coal and Coke Company, who have in past years also won the

trophy four times. How success came to The Union Pacific Coal Company is well brought out by a comparison of man-hours per lost-time accident over the period in which the trophy has been awarded, a total of fourteen years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Man-hours per lost-time accident</i>	<i>Trophy awarded to</i>
1925	12,381	United States Coal & Coke Co., W. Virginia
1926	15,627	United States Coal & Coke Co., W. Virginia
1927	14,372	United States Coal & Coke Co., W. Virginia
1928	12,777	United States Coal & Coke Co., W. Virginia
1929	14,634	De Bardeleben Coal Corporation, Alabama
1930	13,930	Penn Central Light and Power Co., Pennsylvania
1931	20,061	Phelps-Dodge Corporation, New Mexico
1932	43,452	Electro Metallurgical Co., W. Virginia
1933	59,142	The Union Pacific Coal Co., Wyoming
1934	45,172	The Union Pacific Coal Co., Wyoming
1935	51,425	Elkhorn Piney Coal Co., W. Virginia
1936	69,338	The Koppers Coal Co., Kentucky
1937	92,680	The Union Pacific Coal Co., Wyoming
1938	103,172	The Union Pacific Coal Co., Wyoming

NOTE: The man-hours shown above apply to all the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company and are not related to other companies winning the trophy.

It will be observed that we were not in the running until we exceeded the record of 43,452 man-hours shown, for 1932. That we did not win the trophy in 1935 and 1936, suggests that our competing coal companies were picking up in their performance also.

As the contest is confined to the record of individual mines rather than groups, we in all candor must admit that Superintendent George A. Brown and his alert staff in charge of the Superior group

of mines, must have their safety situation well in hand.

The Superior group during the years 1933 to 1938, inclusive, consisted of three mines, "B," "C," and "D," Mine "B" winning the trophy two times and Mines "C" and "D" each winning once. As "B" Mine is now elected to soon go out of existence, those in charge at Reliance, Rock Springs, Winton and Hanna should "gird up their loins" and resolve to take the ball from Superior.

(Continued from preceding page)

During the year 1938, the sum collected through the Coal Mining Catastrophe Fund was \$5,728.41, and the total amount in reserve in this Fund at the end of the year was \$117,510.34. The total balance in the combined General and Reserve Funds as of December 31, 1938, was \$966,100.65, an increase from December 31, 1937, of \$139,574.42.

Looking Backward

WITH two World Fairs, one in New York City, the other in San Francisco, in full blast, with the very last word in Diesel-Electric locomotives on exhibition, we reproduce herewith the picture of an old boyhood friend, the "Minnetonka," one of six little saddle locomotives used in the construc-

tion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Minnesota and Dakota Territory, the "Minnetonka" recently travelling from St. Paul to New York City under her own steam, taking her place in the Exposition along with the giants.

These locomotives as we remember them, bore the names: "Minnetonka," "Minnesota," "Red Cloud," "Minnehaha," "Red Lake" and "Itaska." Perhaps we have miscalled one or two names for we were but seven years of age when we played "engineer" in their cabs during the so-called "Jay Cook" panic of 1873—and what fast runs we engineers made as the little engines, then painted red, stood idle on the round-house tracks.

Built by Smith and Porter of Pittsburgh, Pa., to burn wood, an immense stack almost overshadowed



Saddle tank, wood burning locomotive "Minnetonka" used in building the Northern Pacific R. R. in Dakota Territory in 1872-1873.

the little machine, the headlight of equally pretentious proportions. It will be observed that the boiler was fed cold water by a straight line pump, driven from an extension crank on the main driver, the cylinders lubricated with melted beef tallow poured into the valve chest oil cups when the engine was moving without steam. In later years these cups were brought up into the cab, long copper pipes carrying the tallow to the valve chest and cylinders. In the early days a spring balance was used to control the boiler pressure and three gauge cocks (without a water glass) enabled the engineer to watch the level of the water in the boiler.

Our boyish hero engineer was a man known as "Dutch Al," who wore ten dollar gold pieces for cuff buttons and a twenty dollar gold piece on his huge gold watch chain. Al carried me around quite a bit on this same "Minnetonka," paying me fifty cents for reading the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal, which came monthly.

One day while moving up the main line in Fargo, my youthful mischievous propensities came very near precipitating trouble. Some half dozen Indians stood close to the track to see the locomotive go by. Suddenly it occurred to me that it might be all right to open the pet-cock used to vent air from the pump, thus squirting cold water on the Indians. At this point the track was on a grade about five feet above where the noble redmen stood so they got it right in their faces. Complaint was made to the Indian Agent, but my friend Al came to my defense, alleging the offense was wholly accidental and thus, as I then thought, a Sioux uprising was averted.

Etiquette of the Flag

IT WAS on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress adopted the design of the American flag and thus gave our country a national symbol. In 1895, after a vigorous campaign instigated by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, of Batavia, Illinois, June 14th was designated as Flag Day. The occasion is generally observed throughout the nation but is not a legal holiday.

As the official symbol of our country, the Stars and Stripes should be handled with the highest respect and displayed with careful regard to the etiquette of the flag. Here are a few general principles to observe in displaying the colors:

The flag should always be hoisted briskly; lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the right (the observer's left), and its staff should be in front of the other. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the flag of the United States should be in the center of the group or at the highest point.

When not flown from a staff, the flag of the United States should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out.

When displayed against a wall, either vertically or horizontally, the flag should be shown with the blue field uppermost and to the flag's right (the observer's left). If in a window, the blue field should be on the left hand of an observer in the street.

When displayed over a street, the flag should be hung vertically, with the blue field to the north or to the east.

When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be above and behind the speaker, not to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff, it should be on the speaker's right.

In church, the flag should be displayed from a staff placed to the congregation's right as they face forward.

When flown at half mast, the flag is first hoisted to the peak, then lowered to half staff. Before lowering for the day, it is again raised to the peak.

On Memorial Day, the flag should be flown at half staff until noon, then at full staff for the remainder of the day.

SALUTING THE COLORS

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when the flag is passing in a parade, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Men in uniform render the right-hand salute. Men not in uniform remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women place the right hand over the heart.

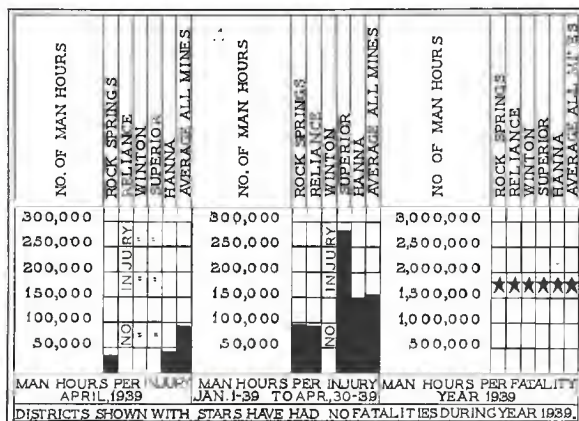
TWO'S COMPANY

"Why did you break off your engagement, Jack?"

"Well, we were looking over a flat when her mother remarked that it was rather small for three."

Make It Safe

April Accident Graph



WE FINISHED the first third of the year with seven injuries—two in January, a clear month in February, two in March and three in April. The man hours per injury for the first four months of the year will show 159,192 compared with 105,651 for the same period of 1938. We lost some ground in April but we are still within the goal set at the beginning of the year of no fatalities and an average of not more than two injuries per month. While we are still out in front, it might be worth while for everyone to stop and think for a few minutes. Perhaps an unsafe practice which we can change before it develops into an accident may come to our mind. Probably there is some unsafe condition which has been unnoticed that should be called to the Foreman's attention. Read over your Book of Rules—it is worth thinking about because the majority of the rules have been placed there to prevent a recurrence of a serious or fatal accident. All of us are anxious to keep the stars in all of the columns of the above right-hand graph.

During April, the Hanna district had its first lost-time injury since June, 1938. Congratulations, Hanna, on your many "No Accident" months. We hope this is just a temporary setback and that the remaining months of the year will be accident free.

The standing of the districts at the end of April shows Winton, first; Superior, second; Hanna, third, Rock Springs, fourth and Reliance, fifth.

Boss: "I'm sorry, but it's impossible for me to give you three weeks' vacation at the present time."

Bookkeeper: "Then perhaps you could give me a little advance pay so that I can send my wife away. I must have some rest!"

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

APRIL, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	24,087	1	24,087
Rock Springs No. 8..	33,635	1	33,635
Rock Springs Outside	15,904	0	No Injury
Total.....	73,626	2	36,813
Reliance No. 1.....	25,347	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	15,323	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside.....	9,275	0	No Injury
Total.....	49,945	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	19,936	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	20,447	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	8,400	0	No Injury
Total.....	48,783	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	17,094	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	15,582	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark..	25,263	0	No Injury
Superior Outside.....	13,272	0	No Injury
Total.....	71,211	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	27,412	1	27,412
Hanna Outside.....	11,925	0	No Injury
Total.....	39,337	1	39,337
All Districts, 1939....	282,902	3	94,301
All District, 1938....	219,835	3	72,278

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	95,018	1	95,018
Rock Springs No. 8.	139,447	2	69,724
Rock Springs Outside	61,821	0	No Injury
Total.....	296,286	3	98,762
Reliance No. 1.....	96,936	1	96,936
Reliance No. 7.....	59,262	1	59,262
Reliance Outside....	36,568	0	No Injury
Total.....	192,766	2	96,383
Winton No. 1.....	79,079	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	82,950	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	33,971	0	No Injury
Total.....	196,000	0	No Injury

Superior "C".....	64,785	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	59,710	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark.	99,876	1	99,876
Superior Outside.....	55,475	0	No Injury
Total.....	279,846	1	279,846
Hanna No. 4.....	101,311	1	101,311
Hanna Outside.....	48,135	0	No Injury
Total.....	149,446	1	149,446
All Districts, 1939..	1,114,344	7	159,192
All Districts, 1938..	950,862	9	105,651

"B" Mine, Superior, Wins Sentinels of Safety for Second Time

WHEN it was announced a year ago that "D" Mine, Superior, had won the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy in competition with all Bituminous mines of the United States, we entered the competition for the year 1938, but hardly hoped that any of the Superior mines would be successful, as "B" Mine had won it for the year 1933 with 187,888 man hours, "C" Mine for 1934 with 225,426 man hours, and "D" Mine for 1937 with 301,051 man hours.

When we were advised by the Director of the Bureau of Mines on May 22nd that "B" Mine had won the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy for a second time, our enthusiasm knew no bounds.

We congratulate the entire personnel of "B" Mine, including George A. Brown, Mine Superintendent, and Robert Hotchkiss, who was Foreman of this mine during 1938.

A copy of the letter follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF MINES

Washington

Office of the Director

May 19, 1939.

Mr. I. N. Bayless, General Manager,
The Union Pacific Coal Company,
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Dear Mr. Bayless:

Your "B" Mine, Superior, Sweetwater County, Wyo., has been awarded the 'Sentinels of Safety' trophy, in connection with the 1938 National Safety Competition. This award indicates that your mine was the leader in safety in its contest group during 1938. This mine was in operation 243,094 man-hours without a disabling injury to any of the employees of your company.

The Bureau of Mines will issue a certificate of honor to each member of the working force at the mine who had a part in establishing this outstanding achievement in promoting safety in the mining and quarrying industries. A report covering the entire contest will be mailed to you soon showing the relative standing of the mines and quarries that were enrolled.

Arrangements will be made later for the formal presentation of the trophy and certificates.

I congratulate you and your organization in winning the highest honor in the bituminous-coal mine group of the contest for 1938.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) J. H. Hedges

J. H. HEDGES, Acting Director, for

JOHN W. FINCH,

Director.

The presentation will be made later in the year, when the "B" Mine employees will be entertained at dinner in the Old Timers' Building. In the meantime, the entire Union Pacific family will extend congratulations to Superior employees for their past performance and to the employees of "B" Mine for their splendid achievement for 1938.

April Injuries

HOWARD RODDA, *American, age 27, married, face-man, Section No. 10, Hanna No. 4 Mine*, Oblique fracture of distal portion left fibula.

Mr. Rodda was working in a plane being driven uphill. The face had been shot down and the Duckbill had been run through the right side of the coal pile once. Mr. Rodda was between the ratchet pan and the right rib, shoveling coal which the Duckbill could not reach. A piece of coal broke off a slip in the right rib and knocked Mr. Rodda against the pan line, which was running. He called to his partner, who was on the coal pile, and who pulled the slab of coal off his leg.

It is just as important to sound the ribs of a working place when you are working near them as it is to sound the top.

ENRICO BERGAMO, *Italian, age 59, married, faceman, Section No. 9, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine*, Fracture of all toes of left foot.

Mr. Bergamo was shoveling along the left side of the pan line, just in back of the ratchet, and was about five feet away from the rib. A large piece of coal bumped out of the left rib, broke into several smaller pieces and one wedge-shaped piece struck him on the foot, in back of the steel cap on his shoe.

Examination of the place showed that the rib was not overhanging.

ALBINO BRUGNARA, *Italian, age 44, married, machine man, Section No. 8, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine*, Fracture of the index finger and laceration of the little finger, right hand.

The place in which Mr. Brugnara was working was a room pillar in which the bottom was soft and the top somewhat broken. He had started to pull the mining machine into place in order to cut the pillar when he noticed the jack pipe giving away. He reached to turn off the controller, and, as he did so, a piece of rock broke out of the top and struck him on his hand.

April Safety Awards

THE MONTHLY safety meetings for April were held in Superior, Winton, Reliance, Rock Springs and Hanna, May 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, respectively.

Five suits were awarded and seven mines received cash awards. This is the first time in eight months that the Hanna district did not receive a suit of clothes award and the first time in ten months that they did not participate in the cash

awards. Despite the fact that Hanna received no cash or suit awards, there was a large crowd on hand for the safety meeting—this speaks well for the safety spirit in Hanna. Meetings at the other districts were also well attended, Winton having an especially large attendance, considering the number of men working in Winton and living in Rock Springs.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Reliance No. 1	Geo. Semos	Chas. Korogi	J. Eugene Rollins	W. H. Buchanan
Reliance No. 7	J. M. McLennan	T. Hattori	Leslie Korogi	Steve Welch
Winton No. 1	Pete Inich	Mike Brack	B. Agostini	John Peternell
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Joe L. Nelson	Dan Daniels, Jr.	Tully Bonella	Frank Berardi
Superior "C"	Ed. Ainsworth	Chris Baker	Joe Davis	Clifford Anderson
Superior "D"	Joe Abram	Clifford Clark	Gusto Lenzi	Daniel Gardner
Superior D. O. Clark	Jas. A. Miller	Ed. Overy, Jr.	Wm. A. Ahlstrom	Ed. Overy, Jr.
Total	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Suits of clothes awarded: Joe Varros, Reliance No. 7 Mine; Nick Zakovich, Winton No. 1 Mine; Edgar DuPont, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Geo. Georgelakis, Superior "C" Mine and Joe

Paulich, Superior "D" Mine.

Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 and Hanna No. 4 Mines were ineligible to participate.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a lost time injury during the period January 1 to April 30, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the two grand prizes, a lot in the Pryde addition to be awarded in July and an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs
Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs
William Foote, Reliance
Mike Kokas, Reliance
Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior
Howard B. Rodda, Hanna

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO APRIL 30, 1939

	Underground Employees Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	9
Rock Springs No. 8	4
Reliance No. 1	53
Reliance No. 7	90

Winton No. 1	184
Winton No. 3	994
Winton No. 7½	141

Superior "C"	132
Superior "D"	174
Superior D. O. Clark	39

Hanna No. 4	9
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Outside
Employees
Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,106
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,686

Reliance Tipple	1,522
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Winton Tipple	3,306
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Superior "C" Tipple	312
Superior "D" Tipple	760
Superior D. O. Clark	459

Hanna No. 4	534
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General Outside
Employees
Calendar Days

Rock Springs	2,418
Reliance	375
Winton	2,903
Superior	3,175
Hanna	1,278

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1939

THREE more sections were dropped from the "No Injury" column during the month of April. We now have seven sections which have had one injury each. During the month of April the number of injuries was higher than any other month of this year. This means that only seven men have lost their chance of participating in the drawing for the lot in the Pryde addition, which is to be given away in July, also the automobile which will be awarded after the end of the year. We hope we can keep the number of men ineligible to participate in these awards comparatively low for the remainder of the year.

With a third of the year already gone, we will soon be into vacation time and a time of the year when we are not as free from accidents as we should be. We can stop some of these by concentrating more on the work we are doing whether it be in or out of the mine. Let us make this vacation period the safest one we have experienced and come back determined to have our section at the top of the list.

Our comparison with last year is still favorable as the standings below show. You can keep it that way if every man will do his part.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man.Hours Per Injury</i>
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	21,994	0	No Injury
2. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna 4	Section 1	13,839	0	No Injury
3. Frank Hearne.....	Hanna 4,	Section 2	12,439	0	No Injury
4. DeForest Nielson.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	12,208	0	No Injury
5. John Sorbie.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	12,159	0	No Injury
6. John Traeger.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	12,117	0	No Injury
7. H. Krichbaum.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	11,116	0	No Injury
8. Ben Cook.....	Hanna 4,	Section 3	10,619	0	No Injury
9. Anton Zupence.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	10,619	0	No Injury
10. Chas. Gregory.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	10,500	0	No Injury
11. Alfred Russell.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	10,493	0	No Injury
12. Dan Gardner.....	Superior D,	Section 3	10,136	0	No Injury
13. Leslie Low.....	Superior D,	Section 2	10,101	0	No Injury
14. L. Rock.....	Superior C,	Section 6	10,087	0	No Injury
15. Andrew Spence.....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 1	9,982	0	No Injury
16. Ben Caine.....	Superior D,	Section 5	9,926	0	No Injury
17. Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior D,	Section 6	9,912	0	No Injury
18. Clyde Rock.....	Superior C,	Section 5	9,856	0	No Injury
19. A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 3	9,835	0	No Injury
20. Wm. Lahti.....	Superior D,	Section 1	9,828	0	No Injury
21. Richard Haag.....	Superior D,	Section 4	9,807	0	No Injury
22. James Hearne.....	Hanna 4,	Section 7	9,807	0	No Injury
23. Joe Jones.....	Hanna 4,	Section 4	9,737	0	No Injury
24. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior C,	Section 3	9,632	0	No Injury
25. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior C,	Section 2	9,590	0	No Injury
26. Lester Williams.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	9,548	0	No Injury
27. John Krppan.....	Winton 1	Section 8	9,541	0	No Injury
28. Pete Glavata.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	9,499	0	No Injury
29. Clifford Anderson.....	Superior C,	Section 4	9,499	0	No Injury
30. Steve Welch.....	Reliance 7,	Section 6	9,485	0	No Injury
31. Pete Marinoff.....	Winton 1,	Section 5	9,464	0	No Injury
32. John Bastalich.....	Reliance 7,	Section 5	9,436	0	No Injury
33. John Peternell.....	Winton 1,	Section 3	9,415	0	No Injury
34. Frank Dolinar.....	Winton 1,	Section 9	9,380	0	No Injury
35. Eliga Daniels.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	9,373	0	No Injury
36. Gus Collins.....	Hanna 4,	Section 9	9,359	0	No Injury
37. George Harris.....	Winton 1,	Section 7	9,359	0	No Injury

38.	Arthur Jeanselme.....	Winton	1,	Section	4	9,352	0	No Injury
39.	Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	9,345	0	No Injury
40.	Harvey Fearn.....	Reliance	7,	Section	4	9,345	0	No Injury
41.	Adam Flockhart.....	Superior	C,	Section	1	9,338	0	No Injury
42.	John Zupence.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	9,324	0	No Injury
43.	Geo. L. Addy.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	1	9,212	0	No Injury
44.	Sylvester Tynsky.....	Winton	1,	Section	6	9,184	0	No Injury
45.	John V. Knoll.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	4	9,149	0	No Injury
46.	Julius Reuter.....	Reliance	1,	Section	9	9,030	0	No Injury
47.	Wilkie Henry.....	Winton	1,	Section	1	9,023	0	No Injury
48.	James Herd.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	2	9,016	0	No Injury
49.	James Harrison.....	Hanna	4,	Section	8	8,995	0	No Injury
50.	Frank Silovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	10	8,876	0	No Injury
51.	Ed While.....	Hanna	4,	Section	5	8,869	0	No Injury
52.	Thos. Whalen.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	10	8,771	0	No Injury
53.	Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	13	8,722	0	No Injury
54.	Joe Botero.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	9	8,666	0	No Injury
55.	Robert Maxwell.....	Reliance	1,	Section	3	8,645	0	No Injury
56.	George Wales.....	Hanna	4,	Section	6	8,533	0	No Injury
57.	Sam Canestrini.....	Reliance	1,	Section	4	8,463	0	No Injury
58.	Jack Reese.....	Reliance	7,	Section	2	8,463	0	No Injury
59.	John Valco.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	8	8,435	0	No Injury
60.	Shadow Bacskey.....	Reliance	1,	Section	5	8,379	0	No Injury
61.	Sam Evans.....	Reliance	1,	Section	7	8,365	0	No Injury
62.	Dominic Martin.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	8	8,316	0	No Injury
63.	Robert Stewart.....	Reliance	7,	Section	1	8,274	0	No Injury
64.	Matt Marshall.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	8,071	0	No Injury
65.	R. C. Bailey.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	10	8,057	0	No Injury
66.	Richard Arkle.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	2	7,917	0	No Injury
67.	H. G. Thomas.....	Reliance	1,	Section	10	7,889	0	No Injury
68.	Geo. Blacker.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	14	7,868	0	No Injury
69.	Joe Fearn.....	Reliance	1,	Section	6	7,868	0	No Injury
70.	Milan Painovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	9	7,861	0	No Injury
71.	Marlin Hall.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	9	7,840	0	No Injury
72.	Basil Winiski.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	5	7,833	0	No Injury
73.	George Sprowell.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	6	7,812	0	No Injury
74.	Dave Wilde.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	12	7,784	0	No Injury
75.	Chas. Kamps.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	7	7,609	0	No Injury
76.	Frank Berardi.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	7	7,574	0	No Injury
77.	Roy Huber.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	4	7,217	0	No Injury
78.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	6	7,112	0	No Injury
79.	A. L. Zeiher.....	Reliance	1,	Section	14	7,042	0	No Injury
80.	Paul B. Cox.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	11	6,881	0	No Injury
81.	Evan Thomas.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	6,860	0	No Injury
82.	Wm. T. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	12	6,825	0	No Injury
83.	.....	Superior	C,	Section	7	6,783	0	No Injury
84.	W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1,	Section	2	6,090	0	No Injury
85.	Chas. Grosso.....	Reliance	1,	Section	1	5,852	0	No Injury
86.	Harry Faddis.....	Reliance	1,	Section	11	5,096	0	No Injury
87.	Wm. Benson.....	Reliance	1,	Section	8	5,033	0	No Injury
88.	Lawrence Welsh.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section	5	4,424	0	No Injury
89.	.....	Winton	1,	Section	2	4,361	0	No Injury
90.	Frank Buchanan.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	13	3,710	0	No Injury
91.	.....	Reliance	7,	Section	8	3,626	0	No Injury
92.	M. J. Duzik.....	Reliance	7,	Section	3	1,400	0	No Injury
93.	H. A. Wylam.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	14	798	0	No Injury
94.	Chester McTee.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section	9	11,907	1	11,907
95.	F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section	3	9,835	1	9,835

(Continued on following page)

96. Angus Hatt.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 11	9,681	1	9,681
97. B. W. Grove.....	Reliance 7, Section 7	9,233	1	9,233
98. Homer Grove.....	Reliance 1, Section 12	9,184	1	9,184
99. Thos. Rimmer.....	Hanna 4, Section 10	9,114	1	9,114
100. John Cukale.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 8	8,540	1	8,540

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Thos. Foster	Rock Springs	61,821	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	55,475	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	48,135	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	36,568	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	33,971	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....		1,114,344	7	159,192
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....		950,862	9	105,651

CERTIFICATE OF HONOR

Awarded by
Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association
 April 18, 1939

AT ITS annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1939, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, of which John W. Finch, Director of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, is President, awarded the following certificates of honor for outstanding safety records.

It is planned that these certificates will be presented by a Bureau of Mines' representative at the annual first aid contest to be held June 16, 1939.

No. 1 Mine

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Reliance, Wyoming

For operating without a fatality from January 25, 1933, to December 31, 1938 (1,154 working days), employing an average of 265 men who worked 2,417,945 man hours and produced 2,256,844.50 tons of coal. The mine is entirely mechanized and pillars are extracted.

"B" Mine

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Superior, Wyoming

For operating without a lost-time accident from September 20, 1937, to December 31, 1938 (206.5 working days), employing an average of 200 men who worked 334,649 man hours and produced 350,703.10 tons of coal. The mine is entirely mechanized and pillars are extracted.

"C" Mine

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Superior, Wyoming

For operating without a fatality from October 20, 1933, to December 31, 1938 (1,072 working days), employing an average of 175 men who

worked 1,470,014 man hours and produced 1,256,782.60 tons of coal. The mine is entirely mechanized and pillars are extracted.

No. 4 Mine

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Hanna, Wyoming

For operating without a fatality from July 30, 1935, to December 31, 1938 (710 working days), employing an average of 301 men who worked 1,701,538 man hours and produced 1,813,901.05 tons of coal from a bed approximately 30 feet thick on a pitch of approximately 17 degrees. This mine had only 2 lost-time accidents in 1938 and established an accident severity rate per 1,000 man hours of 0.273.

There was also awarded to Mr. John E. Holmes, employe at Reliance, Wyoming, a certificate for long-time service in promoting health and safety, as follows:

JOHN E. HOLMES

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Reliance, Wyoming

For having worked for sixty-three years in twenty-six different coal mines without sustaining a lost-time accident. He still works underground at the age of seventy-three.

First Aid Field Day

The Annual First Aid Field Day will be held in The Old Timers' Building on June 16th, and the large number of men and Scout teams already entered and practicing augurs well for the usual big attendance. The judges or referees have been selected and several new faces will appear at the meet. An interesting set of problems has been drawn up and the contestants will have to be alert in working out answers to the various questions.

Oh! My Goggles

(Tune of "Oh! My Darling Clementine")

Oh! My darling—Oh! My darling
Oh! My darling Uncle Will
If I'd only worn my goggles
I'd be working in the mill

When they ruled that I should wear them
Why I almost went insane
Why I thought of every reason
Even arson was too tame

They were heavy—Oh! so heavy
That I almost hit the deck
So I draped them non-chalantly
Around my brawny neck

Oh! they fogged—Oh! they fogged
So I couldn't see a thing
But, now I can hear the pennies
Dropping ting-a-ling-a-ling

Oh! My darling—Oh! My darling
'tis a message that I bring
To be sure and wear your goggles
And the light will never dim.

Industrial Products Co.

Joe saw the train, but couldn't stop;
So they dragged his flivver to a shop;
It only took a week or two
To make his Lizzie good as new.
But, though they hunted high and low,
They found no extra parts for Joe.



Attention

FIRST AID FIELD DAY—JUNE 16, 1939

All—Men's First Aid Teams.

Boy Scout First Aid Teams.

Senior Girl Scout First Aid Teams.

Junior Girl Scout First Aid Teams.

The Inter-District First Aid Field Day will be held at Rock Springs this year on Friday, June 16.

Requirements for Scout Teams will be the same as in the past.

One team each of Boy Scouts, Senior and Junior Girl Scouts from each of the districts of Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna.

THE PROGRAM

8:45 A. M.: All Men's, Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Teams taking part in the contest are to assemble in front of the old red brick mine office, directly opposite the freight depot, promptly on the hour, form into line, where they will be led by the Rock Springs band and march through town to the Old Timers' Building. A picture of all contestants will then be taken in front of the Old Timers' Building.

9:30 A. M.: Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Contest.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.: Lunch.

2:15 P. M.: Starting of Men's First Aid Contest.

6:30 P. M.: Banquet, No. 4 Community Hall, for Boy and Girl Scout Teams.

All prizes will be awarded at close of the men's contest, probably about 4:00 P. M.

Note: All participating teams must positively have their equipment and First Aid boxes at the Old Timers' Building not later than 4:00 P. M. of Thursday, June 15, 1939. Identification tags must accompany each box. Tags will be sent out by the Safety Department.

Stay Alive

"A live man pays 25 cents for a shave.

A dead one pays \$5.00.

A woolen overcoat costs \$40.00.

A wooden one costs \$400.00.

A taxi to the theatre is \$1.00.

But to the cemetery it's \$10.00.

STAY ALIVE AND SAVE YOUR MONEY;

It's easy—work safely!"

Some Memories of Mr. Carl R. Gray

by EUGENE McAULIFFE

IN THE passing of Mr. Carl Raymond Gray in the City of Washington, May 9, 1939, thousands, yes tens of thousands, scattered throughout the United States, have lost a loyal, affectionate friend, a man whose gentle kindly way endeared him to all. To try to estimate the number of Mr. Gray's friends and admirers would be fruitless. Suffice it to say that, wherever his busy life took him, those who came under the spell of his gracious smile and genial personality almost unconsciously became a part of that army of men and boys who had, through the certain mystic intuitions that govern the human soul, sensed the high moral and spiritual qualities which dominated Mr. Gray's life and conduct.

Years ago a man who, after graduating from West Point Military Academy at the beginning of the Civil War, and who later rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Northern Army, wrote lovingly and feelingly of a former classmate who coming from the South, cast his fortunes with his State and the Confederacy. General Morris Schaff said of this youth who won a Brigadier Generalship and death before he was twenty-five, "It may be asserted that Nature was in a fine mood when she moulded his clay." General Schaff's words which referred to "The Gallant Pelham," as General Robert E. Lee called this young soldier of the South, were equally applicable to Mr. Gray, whose commanding stature, crowned with a luxuriant head covering, (raven black when I first knew him, and softly white in later years), made him an outstanding figure in any gathering. Then there were those other characteristics that immediately transformed newly-formed acquaintances into never-forgotten friendships. I speak now of his soft, well-modulated voice, and a smile that won all to him.

Mr. Gray was, with all his modesty and gentleness, a man's man. Somehow, except when in the company of women whom he knew well, he displayed a gentle timidity coupled with a Chesterfieldian courtesy. Saving his mother, who passed away in his early boyhood, there was but one woman in his life, she who was the mother of his three stalwart sons, she who shared his joys and his sorrows for more than fifty years, and who, possessing an illimitable faith in the fulfillment of the promises of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, faced her separation unfalteringly, and who, because of that faith, will go on smiling and working for the extension of the Kingdom of God, and for her children until the end.

I have said that Mr. Gray was a man's man. Strong, virile, far visioned, with a compelling sense of honesty and justice in all his business relations, he unconsciously won, not only men of power and position to his side, but, in the same way, the

most humble laborer in his employ knew that uncompromising justice and respect would be rendered him, Mr. Gray asking only in return that the man respect himself. I will not attempt to estimate the number of youths, young men and boys, who, coming in contact with Mr. Gray, took him as their ideal and pattern. Without conscious effort on his part, his character became a leavening influence in the lives of thousands.

Of English blood, Mr. Gray was justly proud of the fact that he could trace his descent through not one, but several of those who, coming over in the little ship Mayflower, effected the second permanent English settlement on American soil. Among his many treasured possessions was an original patent covering a grant of land located in the Province of Maine, issued to one of his forebears, and signed by Queen Anne of England, the last of the Stuarts, who reigned from 1702 to 1714.

Mr. Gray had certain dominant and deep-seated convictions which, in a sense, were related each to the other. The first was an abiding faith in the foundation of the Christian religion. The many creeds gave him little concern; what did concern him was whether or not the fundamental beliefs that should govern the church and the individual were maintained. Just as strongly did he believe that the foundation principles that underlie the Nation, and which had lifted it up from a collection of weak, distraught Colonies, into the greatest and most puissant nation in the world, should not be flouted. Imbued with these two inherent convictions, it was not hard for him to look upon all men as brothers. Withal during an acquaintance of nearly four score years, I never heard him engage in a religious or political argument. To him, the existence of a loving and benign God, and the value of a form of government where human rights transcended all else, were not questions open for discussion. These cases had been called, the evidence had been heard, and the Court, as expressed in the minds, hearts and souls of millions, had for him at least, rendered its decision.

Through our long years of relationship, thirty-six of which could be classed as an intimate friendship, I saw Mr. Gray in every possible situation. As a subordinate official, I witnessed his handling of complaints passed up to him through the transportation and motive power departments. It was in these circumstances that I first discovered the marvelous sympathetic nature of the man. When committeemen appeared before him in a challenging attitude, he smiled, told them a story, some of which were coined at the moment, and suddenly, the storm passed under the spell of his soft voice and kindly smile. Never, in my recollection of those days, did any necessary discipline administered leave a sting, and almost invariably, where the dis-

ciplined man was the possessor of sound character, he soon found himself recalled to service.

In later years while riding with Mr. Gray in his business car, the engineer, who was a skilful man and a fine engineer, somehow caused the train brakes to apply in emergency, the train moving at slow speed. Both of us were tossed about a trifle, Mr. Gray making no comment. In a few moments the train conductor came back, saying to Mr. Gray that "Bill" was so chagrined that he felt he could not make an adequate personal apology. Mr. Gray made no reply to the conductor's substitute act of contrition, and now, showing signs of mental distress, the conductor attempted to expand the story of the engineer's embarrassment. There was a moment of painful silence. Then the kindly railroad executive lost his listening attitude and, breaking into a smile, he told the conductor to go forward and tell "Bill" the story of the young private soldier who, hastily traversing the parade ground at dusk, overtook a man in uniform on whom he inflicted a resounding blow between the shoulder blades. When the Colonel of the regiment slowly turned to see who was guilty of the familiarity, the rookie sank to two thirds his normal stature while trying to mumble an apology, seeing ahead of him dishonorable discharge, or a month in the guardhouse at best. Mr. Gray closed by quoting the Colonel as saying: "That's all right, my boy, I don't mind the mistake in the least, but be sure you don't try slapping a Second Lieutenant." A few months after the engineer was promoted to an

official position, dying later of an incurable malady. Mr. Gray often spoke to me of this fine man.

I recall another specific instance of Mr. Gray's extreme kindness toward a man who had served under him in his earlier years. One day he called me by telephone from his office saying, "Mac, there is an old Frisco man in my outer office whose name I cannot recall though I knew him for years. Please step up, look him over and if you know him telephone me." I hurried up to Mr. Gray's outer office, saw the man sitting there, but failed to recognize him. Crossing over to him I said, "Didn't I know you years ago on the Frisco?" We exchanged names and greetings, and he told me that he was on his way to California and just had to stop to see Mr. Gray. I returned to my office quickly, phoned the man's identity to Mr. Gray who afterward told me how embarrassed he was at having forgotten his old train conductor friend's name. It was such consideration of the other man's feelings that won for him, thousands of friends.

There never was a man more sensitive to any possible situation that involved his standards of justice and probity. Many years ago he testified in the City of Washington to an important question of policy affecting two rival interests. He gave his opinion as to what his principals would do under a certain possible contingency, this statement made adversely and after the company's future policy was fully agreed upon. Then came, in response to a question cleverly put to one of his associates, a contrary opinion. Mr. Gray recoiled as though he had been struck. He felt that some one, somewhere, who had read his testimony would think he had departed from the truth. After he had suffered in soul and body for some hours, and happening to be in the City on an entirely different matter, together with Mrs. Gray, I dragooned him into taking a ride about the city. Leaving the Willard Hotel, I asked the driver to first take us to Arlington Cemetery, where we got out in front of General Sheridan's monument. In a moment he began to tell the story of General Sheridan's war activities, his historic ride to Winchester, and, thence passing to other monuments, he talked on, lifting out of his marvelous memory a score or more Civil War stories. A soldier by instinct, birth and tradition, the Army was his happy hunting ground. Years before the Great War, he once said to me that, if the United States ever went into war, he would try to raise a railway regiment. The war came to America in 1917, and he was immediately drafted to command, as Director of Operations of the United States Railroad Administration, not a railway regiment, but more than a million railway employees.

The carnage that carried on in Europe for more than four years deeply affected Mr. Gray, and, when the Allies were driven back toward Paris, he shuddered, feeling that, with Paris taken, England would have to face a further load and our turn would come next. We dined together the evening of that memorable day when "Big Bertha,"



The last picture taken of Mr. Gray. Made in Omaha, April 30, 1939. Mrs. Gray at Mr. Gray's left.

the mysterious giant German gun, had dropped shells from a distance of sixty miles into Paris. After dinner, through which we continuously discussed this unbelievable long-distance attack, we went over into the Mall to talk and walk off our concern. Darkness and a drizzle of rain came and still we walked on. He was my superior officer, and, even though quite wet through, I had decided to leave the command to halt with him. At ten, he left the walk, leading me up to the Washington monument. There he asked me its base dimensions, which I happened to know, which figures he mildly questioned. Thereafter he immediately proceeded to step off the distance in dispute, when suddenly there appeared from somewhere a man in uniform, wearing a rubber poncho and carrying a policeman's club. The officer, in a gruff voice, accosted us, asking what we were doing. Mr. Gray never hesitated, completing his measurement, leaving me to meet the attack, which I did by telling the officer that my friend and myself were merely engaged in settling a slight difference of opinion as to the area of the base of the monument. Before the startled officer could frame a reply, Mr. Gray called to me "Mac, you were right, an ordinary track rail would not much more than span half the distance." I thought then that, with his mind filled with the situation on the Western Front he perhaps never saw or heard the officer.

In trying to bring out the gracious, generous and human side of our departed friend, I know full well that a too broad personal note has entered this simple recital. I have tried to speak of simple things as they were taken in the stride of a great soul, who never for a moment affected social superiority, or pride of position. My contacts with Mr. Gray, though doubtless of greater length than those of the majority of the hundreds of thousands who mourn his passing, were not unlike those of many others occupying both high and low place. With many others, I acknowledge a debt of gratitude, for the privilege of knowing him, of working for him and with him. To look back over the many hours spent in his company will remain among my fondest memories. The words "Life eternal" have many connotations, and, in the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, their children and children's children, the memory of the example shown by him will live on.

Only a few of Mr. Gray's friends knew of the insidious malady that had been preying upon his generous heart for more than two years. He never spoke of what he knew was coming. The last few months of his career, largely spent in Washington in an effort to help the railroads and the executives of lines less fortunate than his own, were especially difficult ones. All his life he was accustomed to meeting definite, tangible problems, and the nebulous, uncertain atmosphere that surrounds legislation was something difficult for him to adapt himself to. With Mrs. Gray he came to Omaha on April 27th, to participate in the Golden Spike Celebration, and, on the Sunday following, April 30th,

in response to the request of a little girl that he let her take his picture alongside of Mrs. Gray, he responded smilingly, as always, to the child's request. That was his last picture, and, though made with a child's inexpensive camera, it brought out clearly the commanding presence and the dignity and kindness that set him as a man apart. On Friday afternoon, May 12th, Mr. Gray's mortal remains were laid to rest in Baltimore's beautiful Druid Ridge Cemetery. AND SO FAREWELL.

In closing this simple tribute to a dear friend, my mind goes back to Sir Thomas Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur," wherein he said of the dead knight Sir Lancelot: "Thou were head of all Christian knights—there thou liest—and thou were the courtliest knight that ever bore shield—and thou were the goodliest person ever come among press of knights, and thou were the meekest man and the gentlest."

Big Celebration Featuring Union Pacific Film

AT ROCK SPRINGS May 13-14-15 a celebration featuring the pioneer days of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad was staged in connection with DeMille's latest production "Union Pacific" on display at the Rialto. The initial showing of the film was at midnight 13th, upon which date also the city fairly outdid itself in a gigantic parade, cowboys and cowgirls, old bicycles, tandems, wheel-barrows, broncos, decorated autos and trucks, the American Legion locomotive, boy and girl athletes (the high school track meet was also a side attraction), the Canadian Legion, American Legion, and McAuliffe's Kiltie Band (fresh from their Omaha engagement) together with the Company bands of Rock Springs, Superior, Winton-Reliance, the Italian Legion Band, etc., were all out in good numbers and were really generous in their offerings.

Representatives of many fraternal orders also took their places in the line of march.

A Ferris Wheel-Flying Boat Show spent the week in the city, entertaining thousands of juveniles, while a miniature train brought here by one of our leading business men carried the little folk free on a temporary track placed on the parking adjoining the depot grounds.

Many in the marching throng dressed in frock coats, beaver plug hats, derbies, gingham gowns and other apparel of the period and much enthusiasm was created along the route. The man with the beard was also in evidence.

It was in truth a "big day" in Union Pacific circles and attracted a large number from contiguous towns.

Monday, the 15th, the "doings" were still being carried on, many events slated for the afternoon, the principal one loading five tons of slack coal.

Manager, to saxophone player: "Say, what's the big idea in sitting there five minutes without playing?"

Saxophone player: "That was a request number."

• Engineering Department •

The Development of the Production of Coke^{*}

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

THE PRODUCT obtained by strongly heating coal out of contact with the air until the volatile constituents are driven off is called coke. It consists essentially of carbon, the so-called "fixed carbon," together with the incombustible matters or ash contained in the coal from which it is derived. In addition to these it contains, almost invariably, small quantities of hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, the whole, however, not exceeding 2 or 3 per cent. It also contains water, the amount of which may vary considerably according to the method of manufacture. When produced rapidly and at a comparatively low heat, as in gas-making, it is of a dull black color, and a loose spongy or pumice-like texture, and ignites with comparative ease, though much less readily than bituminous coal, so that it may be burned in open fireplaces; but when a long-continued heat is used, as in the preparation of coke for iron and steel melting, the product is hard and dense, is often prismatic in structure, has—in the best class of coke—a brilliant semi-metallic lustre and silver-grey color, is a conductor of heat and electricity, and can only be burned in furnaces provided with a strong draught. The strength and cohesive properties are also intimately related to the nature and composition of the coals employed, which are said to be "coking" or "non-coking" according to the compact or fragmentary character of the coke produced.

Coke is essentially a partially graphitized carbon, its density being about midway between that of coal and graphite, and it should, therefore, occupy less space than the original coal; but, owing to the softening of the charge, a spongy structure is set up by the escaping gases, which acts in the other direction, so that for equal bulk coke is somewhat lighter than coal. It is this combination of properties that gives it its chief value in iron smelting, the substance being sufficiently dense to resist oxidation by carbon dioxide in the higher regions of the furnace, while the vesicular structure gives an extended surface for the action of heated air and facilitates rapid consumption at the tuyeres. Compact coke, such as that formed on the inner sides of gas retorts (retort carbon) can only be burned with great difficulty in small furnaces of special construction, but it gives out a great amount of heat.

The most deleterious constituents of coke are

ash, sulphur and volatile constituents, including water. As the coke yield is only from two-thirds to three-quarters of that of the coal, the original proportion of ash is augmented by one-third or one-half in the product. For this reason it is now customary to crush and wash the coal carefully to remove intermingled patches of shale and dirt before coking, so that the ash may not, if possible, exceed 10 per cent in the coke.

The first record of the coking of coal is in the 16th century, for in 1590, a patent was granted to John Thornborough, dean of York, the object of which was "to purify pit coal and free it from its offensive smell" by coking it. In Derbyshire, coke is mentioned by one Houghton, who wrote in 1693: "It had been used for 50 years in the drying of malt." The coal was "cowkefied" by being piled up in large pyramidal form and charred.

There is an interesting mention of coking coal in Evelyn's diary under date of July 11, 1656, "Came home," he writes, "by Greenwich Ferry where I saw Sir John Winter's new project of charring sea coal, to burne without the sulphure and render it sweet. He did it by burning the coales in such earthen pots as the glasse-men melt their mettall, so firing them without consuming them, using a barr of yron in each crucible or pot, which barr has a hook at one end, that so the coales being melted in a furnace with other crude sea coales under them, may be drawn out of the pots sticking to the yron, whence they are beaten off in great half-exhausted cinders, which being re-kindl'd make a cleare pleasant chamber fire depriv'd of their sulphure and arsenic malignity. What success it may have time will discover."

William Bray, who edited Evelyn's diary in 1818, adds a footnote: "Some years ago Lord Dundonald revived the project, but with the projected improvement of extracting and saving the tar. Unfortunately his Lordship did not profit by it. The Gas Light Company sell the coal thus charred by the name of coke, for fuel for many purposes." So the inventive genius of Lord Dundonald sought to devise thus early a by-product recovery oven.

The quantity of coke imported into London—it was known as "Cinders" in the early days of its use—was, in 1800, 7,939 chaldron, or 10,122 tons, chiefly from The Tyne.

Formerly coke was made from large coal piled in heaps with central chimneys like those of the

^{*}Information from Encyclopedia Britannica.

charcoal burner, or in open rectangular clamps or kilns with air flues in the enclosing walls; but these methods are now obsolete, closed chambers or ovens being used. These vary considerably in construction, but may be classified into three principle types: (1) direct-heated ovens, (2) flue-heated ovens, and (3) condensing ovens. In the first class, the heating is done by direct contact or by burning the gases off in coking within the oven, while in the other two the heating is indirect, the gas being burned in cellular passages or flues provided in the walls dividing the coking chambers, and the heat transmitted through the sides of the latter, which are comparatively thin. The arrangement is somewhat similar to that of a gas-works retort, hence the name of "retort ovens" is sometimes applied to them. The difference between the second and third classes is founded on the treatment of the gases. In the former the gas is fired in the side flues immediately upon issuing from the oven, while in the latter the gases are first subjected to a systematic treatment in condensers, similar to those used in gas-works, to remove tar, ammonia and considerable hydrocarbons, the in-condensable gases, or some portion of them, being returned to the oven and burned in the heating flues. These are generally known as "by-product recovery ovens."

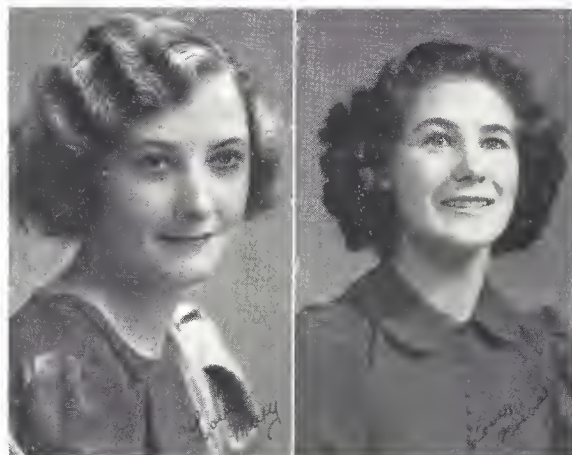
The simplest form of coke oven, but one now almost obsolete, is the so-called "beehive oven." This is circular in plan, from 7 to 12 feet in diameter, with a cylindrical wall about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and a nearly hemispherical roof with a circular hole at the top. The floor, made of refractory bricks or slabs, is laid with a slight slope towards an arched opening in the ring wall, which is stopped with brickwork during the coking, but opened for drawing the finished charge. The ovens are usually arranged in rows or banks of 20 to 30 or more, with their doors outwards, two rows being often placed with a longitudinal flue between them connected by uptakes with the individual ovens on either side. A rail truck along the top of the bank brings the coal from the screens or washery. The largest ovens take a charge of about five tons, which is introduced through the hole in the roof, the brickwork of the empty oven being still red hot from the preceding charge, and the charge, when levelled, fills the cylindrical part nearly to the springing of the roof. The gas fires as it is given off, and fills the dome with flame and the burning is regulated by air admitted through holes in the upper part of the door stopping. The temperature being very high, a proportion of the volatile hydrocarbons is decomposed, and a film of graphite carbon is deposited on the coke, giving it a semi-metallic lustre and silvery-gray color. When the gas is burned off, the upper part of the door is opened and the glowing charge cooled by jets of water thrown directly upon it from a hose, and it is subsequently drawn out through the open door. The charge breaks up into prisms or columns whose length corresponds to the depth of the

charge, and as a rule is uniform in character and free from dull black patches or black ends. The time of burning is either 48 or 72 hours, the turns being so arranged as to avoid the necessity of drawing the ovens on Sunday. The longer the heat is continued the denser the produce becomes, but the yield also diminishes, as a portion of the finished coke necessarily burns to waste when the gas is exhausted. For this reason the yield on the coal charged is usually less than that obtained in retort ovens. Coals containing at most about 35 per cent of volatile matter are best suited for the beehive oven. With less than 25 per cent the gas is not sufficient to effect the coking completely, and when there is a higher percentage the coke is brittle and spongy and unsuited for blast furnaces or for foundry use. The spent flame from the ovens is usually passed to a range of steam boilers before escaping by the chimney.

Former Rock Springs Folks

The many friends in this vicinity of the late Anthony Ritson, who lost his life in our Mine No. 8, this city, on September 28, 1931, will be interested in the item of news from the old country—his widow and children having left for England following his death. Mrs. Ritson re-married several years since and is now Mrs. Wm. Boyd.

Norma (17) and Mary (14) are comfortably located at Darlington, Durham County, England, both engaged in the millinery business, and we are pleased to present their latest photos.



Norma and Mary Ritson, Darlington, England, formerly of Rock Springs.

Schools

Hanna High School held its Commencement exercises in the local theatre the evening of May 18th. The roll of graduates carries the following thirteen names:

MARIANNE CRAWFORD
MARY ELIZABETH CUMMINGS
MABEL FREEMAN
FRANK YUKIO FUGINO
MARY YUKIO FUGINO

DOROTHY JEAN JOHNSON
 BERNARD R. LUCAS
 ROBERT J. NORRIS
 MIDORI OKAMOTO
 JAMES POULOS
 KATHLEEN SCARPELLI
 ROY SHIGERU WAKABAYASHI
 HELEN MIRIAM WIST

The interesting program shown below was well executed and considerable applause greeted the youths as they sallied forth to receive their diplomas.

Invocation Rev. H. M. Kellam
 Song, "Take My Hand" Dvorak
 H. S. Girls Sextette
 Senior Oration Marianne Crawford
 President—Class of 1939
 Vocal Solo, "Sunshine in Rainbow Valley"
 Hamblen
 Miss D. Benedict
 Commencement Address George B. Pryde
 Vice President—U. P. Coal Company
 Song, "Showers" Silvers
 Eighth Grade
 Presentation of Eighth Grade..... Supt. F. P. McCall
 Awarding of Eighth Grade Certificates..... N. R. Smith
 Clerk of Board of Education
 Presentation of class of 1939..... Supt. F. P. McCall
 Awarding of Diplomas Pres. O. G. Sharrer
 Presentation of Awards
 University Scholarships Supt. F. P. McCall
 Board of Education Scholarships
 Pres. O. G. Sharrer
 Knight's of Pythias Award Robert Milliken
 Chancellor Commander—Rathbone Lodge No. 14
 Song, "Fairest of Seasons" Fearis
 H. S. Girls Glee Club In Part
 Benediction Rev. H. M. Kellam

JUNE 5th the University of Wyoming will graduate 260 pupils, the largest class in its history. Dr. Elliott, President Purdue University, will give the Commencement address. It is reported there will be 25 graduates to receive Master degrees and 18 Bachelor degree candidates to graduate with honor.

Dr. David E. Eisenberg, Director of Music Dept., University of Wyoming for several years past, has resigned and removed to Los Angeles from which point he had a very substantial offer.

The school term here closed on May 26th, High School graduation exercises held the previous day. August 29th will be the opening day of the 1939-40 school year.

An 8th grade pupil of the local Junior High School, Margaret Jean Thompson, was the winner of the Sweetwater County spelling meet recently held here. She will represent the county in the district spelling contest next October in conjunction with the Southwestern Wyoming district teachers

convention. Preceding the Contest, a dinner was served at the Congregational Church to about 140 persons.

Three young Wyoming men, one each from Rawlins, Cody, and Casper will be in the 1939 graduating class from the United States Military Academy, West Point, June 5th—12th. At the same time, the graduates will be sworn in as Second Lieutenants of the U. S. Army.

The Rock Springs High School student association at its recent election named Bette Christie, President; Oreste Berta, Vice President; Jean Cameron, Secretary; Katherine Kormas, Chairman Social Council; Edwin Soderlund, Chairman of the Assembly Council, and Betty Yugovich, Chairman of the School Spirit Council.

At Roosevelt stadium, our local gladiators took second place to the High School lads of Green River, the occasion being the Southwestern district track and field meet, May 6th. It is claimed that several district records were broken.

The Junior High School girls' track meet was finished May 8th, the misses of the 8th grade swamping the entrants from the 7th grade.

SPRING FEVER

These Spring days are sure the berries, eh Boy? Makes you want to play hookey from work. Remember when you used to ditch school and then have a heck of a time thinking up an excuse. Reminds us of the note one little boy took with him to school the day after playing truant:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse James for not being at school yesterday, and don't lick him. The boy he bagged school with licked him, and the man they threw stones at licked him, and the man whose dog they chased licked him, and the driver whose cart they climbed on licked him, and when he came home I licked him, and when his father came home he licked him. He thinks he will attend reg'lar in the future.

Yours,

Mary Smith."

TOO BIG

A school teacher, in Dundee, was giving her class of young pupils a test on a natural history lesson.

"Sandy," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated for a moment, then his face lighted up. "The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."

Henry: "Did you hear that Jim got poisoned eating chicken?"

John: "Croquette?"

Henry: "Not yet, but he's pretty sick."

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers Meeting June 17th

JUNE 17th is the big day to look forward to—that will be the Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association of The Union Pacific Coal Company. The various committees are meeting regularly and functioning properly in their endeavors to make the huge event a pronounced success in keeping with those of former years. Word has been received from several of the members indicating their intention of coming to the celebration and "bring the missus."

The weather man has been in consultation with the "powers that be" and has guaranteed a fine day for both events; and, if you will hark back to past seasons you'll recall the days selected have always proved to be warm and sunshiny.

A good hour program of softball will be offered immediately following the dinner, and teams of men (employees) and girls (wives or daughters of employees) will keenly contest for the handsome cash prizes to be given the winners.

All kinds and sorts of contraptions and vehicles will be used by the "boys" to reach Rock Springs.

Mr. W. M. Jeffers to Officiate as Speaker at Old Timers Dinner

A GLANCE at the menu of our Old Timers' dinner in June, 1938, will bring back to your recollection that the faces or countenances of the 850 people there assembled registered a disappointed look when the gentleman presiding read a telegram that Mr. W. M. Jeffers, President, Union Pacific Railroad Company, had been stricken with a throat malady which would necessitate an immediate trip to sea level.



Mr. W. M. Jeffers
President of Union Pacific
Railroad Company

He at once sought a substitute in the person of Mr. J. L. Haugh, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, who proved to be an able and gifted speaker holding the rapt attention of his audience the entire time he occupied the floor.

Of Course, Mr. Jeffers was deeply

regretful in having to disappoint the Old Timers, and his object primarily in consenting to come here upon this occasion is in a measure to put himself aright with the Association personnel.

Mr. Jeffers, as all know, grew up with the great railroad of which today he is the presiding genius. He is a wide traveler, has many demands to talk before this or that organization in widely separated places, and what he has to say, whether in New York or San Francisco, has all been carefully thought out, and at the conclusion of his remarks you will agree he is a student of affairs, and knows whereof he speaks.

He must needs be, as communications, letters, requests, etc., reach his desk from all sections, each item is investigated and suitable reply or attention given the subject.

Suffice it to say, Mr. Jeffers will be with us in person and his fine voice and delivery, together with that pleasing smile and the information and data he has at his command will cause his listeners to feel happy in the thought they have learned some things worth while.

Talk to your neighboring Old Timer and inform him of the treat in store. Make certain that you and yours and other members are in attendance in numbers, as we want a full house to greet our distinguished speaker.

COME AND MEET OLD-TIME FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES AND RENEW EARLY-DAY ACQUAINTANCES. IT'LL GIVE YOU A THRILL.

To make the reunion a pronounced success, we must have a large turnout. We are depending on your being in attendance. Let's make it a "hum-dinger." Your old "buddy" is coming and will be waiting to greet you.

Many of those Old Timers at our first assembly in June, 1925, will be with us—and, oh, yes! their wives are accompanying them.

Forty-Year Gold Button Men

There will be at least six names of employees who have attained a sufficient service to entitle them to receive the 40-year gold button from the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe at the Reunion dinner on June 17th.

Our roster has undergone some slight changes in its make-up this year, as will be noted. Suffice it to say, 754 members are shown. Compare this with the year 1926, and see how we have grown.

William Nordwall Passes On



William Nordwall

William Nordwall, retired on pension in March, 1932, died at Hanna, May 14, 1939. He was a native of Finland, born November 27, 1870, a married man with three grown children. His first engagement with the company was as a miner under Foreman Joseph Burton, Spring Valley, Wyoming. In 1904 he worked a short time at Rock Springs and moved to Hanna in May,

1905, being employed as a tracklayer in No. 2 at that point. He left there in 1919 on a trip to the old country, returning to Hanna in 1921.

Old Timer John Myska Killed

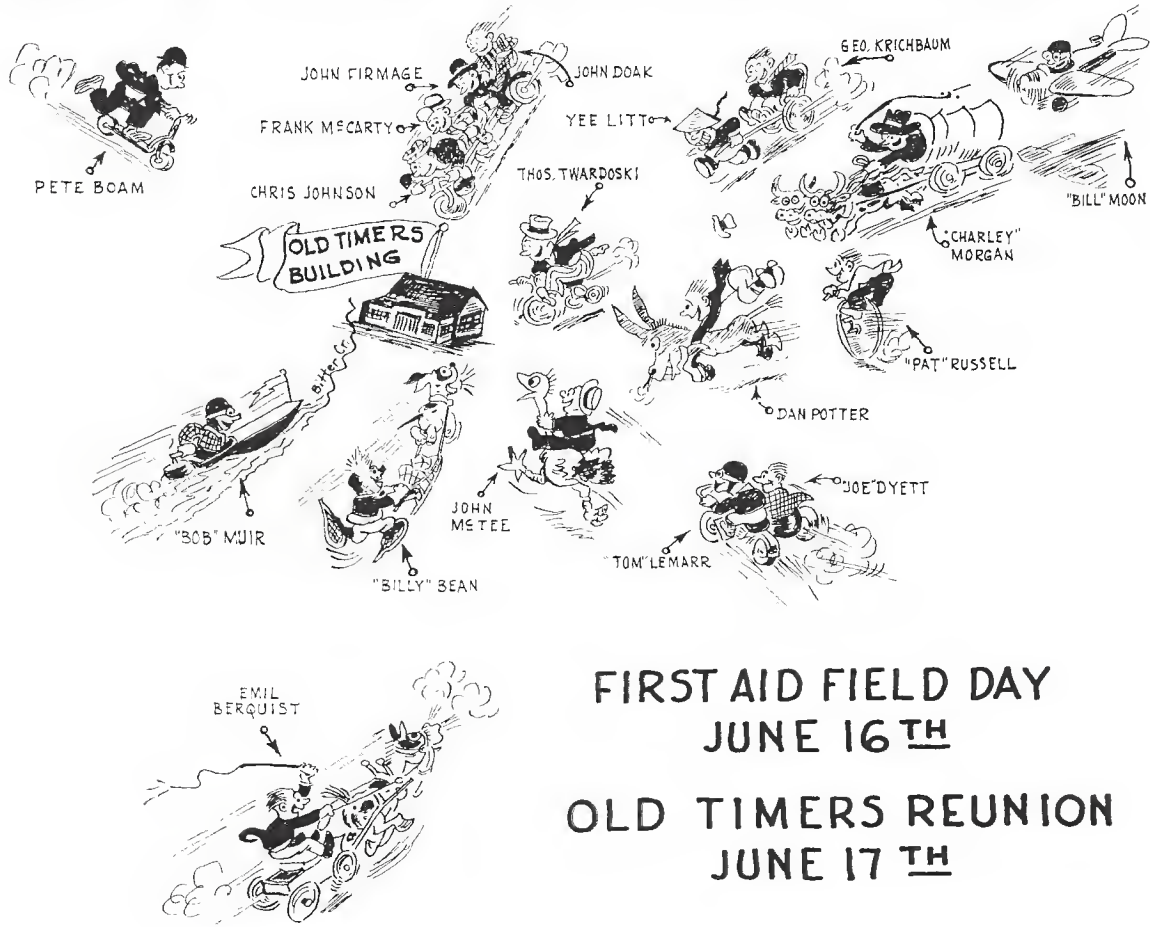
John Myska, one of our pensioners, was struck by a train in the yards here not far from the coal chute on the evening of May 12th, taken to the hospital, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

He entered the employment of the Company as a miner at Rock Springs under Mine Superintendent Medill in September, 1903, and, due to ill health, was retired.

Services were held at North Side Catholic Church May 16th, interment in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating. Sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.

The deceased was also a member of the Old Timers' Association and was a regular attendant at its yearly doings.

"WE'LL BE SEEING YOU AT ROCK SPRINGS!"



Fathers Day

Mother's Day usually celebrated on a Sunday in the middle of May has always drawn plenty of prose and poetry.

Father's Day is set for Sunday, June 18th and just as an act of glorifying him we print a bit of fugitive verse found in our files, carefully put away several years since.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER

Who is it hustles like the deuce,
Who stands for all the folks' abuse
And never asks for an excuse?

Why Father.

Who hasn't time to put on style,
But always finds the time to smile,
And helps the family all the while?

Dear Father.

Who is it gets up in the night,
And tries to make the baby right,
Who settles every family fight?

Fond Father.

Who drives the car while Mother howls,
"Now, Pa, look out—there's Jackson's fowls."
Who just drives on and never growls?

A tactful man is Father.

"Now, goodness, gracious, look out, Pa,
You'll hit Doc Jones—good heavens, law!"
For patience—well, you never saw

The like of poor old Father.

Then there are all those dreadful girls,
With fine silk hose and bobbed off curls,
Pa says sometimes his head just whirls.

He pays their bills does Father.

And there's the Omar Khayyam Club
That Ma belongs to—"There's the rub"
They seem to think that man's a dub,

And they don't need no Father.

But let the tax bill come due,
And gas and water, and groceries, too;
And dressmakers, there's not a few,

Then they call on Father.

I don't blame Pa—no, not one mite
If he stays out quite late at night,
Or helps his pretty steno write.

He needs a rest, does Father.

So now I'll end my little song,
The world could never get along,
And everything would go dead wrong

If we didn't have a Father.

MINNIE J. HARDY.

San Diego, Cal.

Scottish Humor

Dr. Laurie's great-grandmother, a pious Scots-woman, invited an old crony to tea, and they became involved in a fierce theological dispute. After asking the usual blessing on the food she said, trembling with rage: "And O Lord, turn this unhappy woman from her erroneous opinions before it is too late and she goes to eternal fire." She then calmly poured out the tea, and passed the scones to her doomed companion.

Dr. Laurie was told a story of a temperance meeting by a padre in one of the fishing villages of Banff and Moray. The fishermen were invited to give their experience. Said one:

"It was a wet, stormy night, and cold, and I was on deck, and I had an awfu' pain in ma inside, an' I thought to mysel', a drap o' whiskey would maybe tak' it awa'. So I fetched a bottle, and I was just going to tak' a sup, when I thought, 'No, I will first pray to the Lord.' And I said, 'O Lord, if I am no to tak' this whuskey, tak' awa' ma pain at once, O Lord.' And the Lord took awa' my pain at once."

John sat down with a halo of glory about his head. Then his brother arose.

"This is the first I hae heard aboot the pain my brother had, but I can tell ye what happened the following morn," he said. "It was a cauld mornin' and we were all wet, and John says, 'Lads, a drop o' whuskey will do us a' guid,' and he brought oot a bottle and he poured a wee puckle o' the whuskey into the parridge meal for us, and suppit up the hael o' the rest o' the bottle himsel'."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whom Dr. Laurie knew when he was young and poor, told him a story of a friend who visited him and drank more whisky than he could carry. "You cannot walk home; let me get you a cab," said Doyle. "No, no, old boy," was the reply. "I ken I canna walk, but I am a deevil to crawl."

An elder in one of the strictest Calvinistic sects used to call on the minister of Duddingston church for a theological crack. After they had discussed some minute points of doctrine the elder said: "In the hael doctrine of the Church, there are only twa wee bit pints I hae a doot o'."

"That is most satisfying," said the minister. "May I ask what they are?"

"They are just twa wee bit pints," said the elder. "One is the existence o' a God, and the other the immortality of the soul."

Dr. Laurie found much cause for humor when he lectured to men in the East End of London. "One night I found a woman pouring forth a stream of abuse at an unfortunate man who stood silent, dogged, enduring, after the manner of the male when the female is in her tantrums, whether he be duke or docker. I asked her the cause of her complaint. "'Look at 'im,' she said, 'e's my 'usband, and 'ere am I just out of a warm, comfortable prison, and 'e 'as no 'ome to take me to.'"

PAGE MUSSOLINI

A man with a little black bag knocked at the front door.

"Come in, sir, come in," said the father of fourteen children, "and I hope to goodness you're a piano-tuner."—*M. S. A. News.*

Coal—Here, There and Everywhere

HERE passed away on April 7th at Pittsburgh Dr. Thos. I. Baker, President emeritus of Carnegie Institute of Technology, widely known by reason of his promotion of international coal companies here and abroad.

Ed Sawley, Superintendent, Diamond Coal and Coke Company, was unanimously elected Mayor of Diamondville, Wyoming, on May 10th, at one of the quietest elections ever held in the town.

Bert Dyer, United States Geological Service, Salt Lake City, was a visitor in the city, May 11th, enroute to Lander.

Colorado for the last ten years has produced an average of eight million tons of coal annually and employed an average of 10,000 men. Such figures would lead one to believe that the reserves of coal were being rapidly exhausted. This is not the case. We have not scratched the available coal in Colorado.

Different authorities have estimated the coal reserves of Colorado to be from 350 billion to 505 billion tons.

At the present rate of consumption, Colorado could supply the United States for approximately 1,000 years; it could supply the state for nearly 50,000 years. At average royalties paid of 15 cents per ton for coal mined, we could pay off the national debt of 30 billion dollars two and one-half times with three-quarters of a billion dollars to spare.

Anthracite imported into Canada during 1938 totalled 3,594,000 tons, 1,112,000 coming from the United Kingdom; 2,013,000 from the United States; 146,000 from Russia; and 262,000 from Germany. A negligible tonnage also came from French Indo-China.

The Union of South Africa in January, 1939, had 69 producing collieries which mined 1,715,887 tons of coal.

In 1938 Japan produced 60 million tons of coal, about 7 million tons increase over the previous year.

Twenty-five or thirty students, accompanied by three staff members of the College of Mines and Technology, Houghton, Michigan, are expected to reach Rock Springs on or about July 6th to spend a day or two inspecting the new D. O. Clark Mine at Superior. Should there be sufficient time, a visit will also be made to the new tippie at Reliance. It has been the custom of this College since 1895 to conduct an annual mine surveying and inspection trip but this is the first opportunity they have had to take in this territory.

Obituary Notices

Dr. R. H. Sanders

Dr. R. H. Sanders, Company Surgeon at Superior, died at the Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs, at 7:30 A. M. April 24th, funeral services held on April 27th at local Masonic Temple with interment in Mountain View Cemetery where the graveside ritual of the American Legion was pronounced.

Born in Alabama in 1884 he first came to Wyoming in 1910, locating at Evanston, later removing to Kemmerer. He enlisted in the World War and was attached to the officers training camp at Ft. Riley. At the close of the War he journeyed from France to Kemmerer being appointed Superintendent of Lincoln County Miners Hospital, coming to Rock Springs in 1920, forming a partnership with Dr. H. J. Arbogast, quitting that firm to become Physician for the Coal Companies at Superior, which position he occupied until September 1929 when he removed to this city to become associated with Dr. E. S. Lauzer in the clinic in the Elks building, continuing such interest until his passing away although he was successor of Dr. B. V. McDermott, Co. Surgeon at Superior, recently removed to Colorado.

Surviving are his widow and two grown children by an earlier marriage.

He was prominent in Democratic County and State circles and besides his Masonic connection was also a member of I. O. O. F., B. P. O. Elks, American Legion and the 40 and 8.

Stair D. Briggs

Stair D. Briggs, born in Rock Springs on January 4, 1887, died suddenly at his Hanna residence on Monday, April 28th. The funeral was held April 30th with impressive services attended by a large throng, interment being at Denver.

Schooled at Carbon and Hanna, he early accepted employment in the mines of the first named place, later connecting with the Company stores at various of its districts, as Manager at Superior and Hanna, Bookkeeper at Rock Springs, etc. In 1925 he accepted service at Hanna as Cashier of the First National Bank, which position he occupied at the time of his passing.

He was a son of Alexander (Sandy) Briggs, Mine Superintendent, Hanna, who lost his life in a mine explosion in 1908.

Survivors are his widow, one son, S. K. Briggs, attorney at Rawlins, two brothers and three sisters.

"It is well to read up everything within reach about your business; this not only improves your knowledge, your usefulness and your fitness for more responsible work, but it invests your business with more interest, since you understand its functions, its basic principles, its place in the general scheme of things."—Daniel Willard.

First Shell Fired by an American Vessel Found

The first shell fired by an American vessel, the Wainwright, at a German submarine after the entry of the United States into the World War has been located in the rooms of Samuel & Co., Toronto, auctioneers.

Thought to be just another shell, it recently turned up among purchases by the company. Preparatory to being turned into a table lamp, the shell was polished and the following inscription was revealed:

"First American shell fired at a German submarine, 12th May, 1917. U. S. S. Wainwright, Captain Pottitt, F. Lieutenant Nixon."

The auctioneers wrote to the United States Navy Department of their find and received a reply that the department had no appropriation for the purchase of such relics, but if some one would give the shell it would be put in the Naval Academy Museum at Annapolis and a card bearing the donor's name would be placed beside the shell.

So far no one has bought the shell from the auctioneers to get his name suitably displayed at Annapolis.

Odd Way of Paying for Education

Grazing mosquitoes on his body helps Gaines Eddy pay for his education.

Eddy is a graduate student in entomology at Oklahoma A. & M. college and is employed to determine if mosquitoes carry the germs of *Anaplasma Marginale*, a blood disease of cattle.

Mosquitoes must eat while they wait to play guinea pigs for Eddy's experiments, so every three days he opens the end of a large-mouthed flask containing mosquitoes, covers it with gauze, applies it to his leg—and his guests crowd around to drink his blood.

"Mosquito bites raised a rash on me like they do on most everybody, when I first started feeding them. But after six months or so I developed immunity," Eddy said, "Now they don't raise a bump."

Eddy is working with a species that carries yellow fever and three species that carry malaria. There is little danger of Eddy contracting any disease from the insects because they never are exposed to illness while they are allowed to feed on him.

Stick to Your Job for Success

The late Justice Cardozo once said that he was an example of "plodding mediocrity." He said that he was an ordinary person and that such progress as he had made was the consequence of being on the job every day.

This accounts for nearly all success. The best jobs and the largest fortunes are in possession of ordinary people. Nearly anyone who will knuckle

down to hard work in one place can make a fair success of his life.

The saddest failures are found in the ranks of men of more than ordinary ability who shift jobs so often between the ages of twenty-five and forty that they have no firm hold on any job or any business. By the time they are ready to settle down they find that they can't dislodge the pluggers and the stickers. They have to take marginal positions that exist only in time of general prosperity. Necessarily they are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off.

Too often young men are impatient. They get discouraged because they don't double their pay in a year. They should take a longer view of their careers.

—Tyler's Thru The Meshes.

Books

These are the masters who instruct us
without rods and ferrules,
without hard word and anger,
without clothes or money.

If you approach them they are not asleep;
if investigating you interrogate them they
conceal nothing;
if you mistake them, they never grumble;
if you are ignorant they cannot laugh at
you.

The library of wisdom, therefore,
is more precious than all riches,
and nothing that can be wished for
is worthy to be compared with it.

Whosoever, therefore, acknowledges himself
to be a zealous follower
of truth, of happiness,
of wisdom, of science,
or even of faith,
must of necessity make himself
a lover of books.

—Richard De Bury, "Philobiblon." (Written in 1344, first published in 1474.)

GOOD ADVICE

Clancy and Casey met after an absence of 20 years.

"Well, well, Casey, and did you ever get married?"

"Yes, and I have 11 children."

"Well, the Lord surely smiled on you."

"Yes, and I'm glad He didn't laugh outright. Are you married?"

"Oh, yes. I have five children. You see, we lived awhile in Cleveland and everything was all right. But then we moved to Twin Cities and my wife presented me with twins. Then we moved to Three Rivers and she presented me with triplets."

"For hiven's sake, Clancy, you better stay away from the Thousand Islands."

Of Interest to Women

Recipes

STRAWBERRY SPONGE

STRAWBERRIES are in the market daily now so that a dessert of this sort will be inexpensive and delicious at the end of the heavy dinner. Mash a quart of strawberries with 1 cup sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Let stand for an hour to blend. Then add 1 tablespoon gelatin which has been soaked in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water and dissolved over hot water. Let cool, but not set, and fold in the stiffly whipped whites of 4 eggs. Pour into sherbets. Chill and serve with a dab of whipped cream and 1 large berry atop.

TEA RING

One-half recipe refrigerator yeast dough, 4 tablespoons soft butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dark brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken nuts.

Roll out dough until it is very thin. Spread with butter and sprinkle with remaining ingredients. Roll up dough until it is two inches thick. Bring ends of roll together and pinch in place to form a ring. Use scissors and make cuts two inches apart half way through the roll. Press open each cut. Let rise until doubled in size. (About three and a half hours.) Bake for 30 minutes in moderate oven.

SALMON BALTIMORE STYLE

3 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups salmon, flaked
1-3 cup diced cooked celery
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup minced green peppers, cooked
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped olives
2 hard-cooked eggs, diced
1-3 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dried bread crumbs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped salted roasted peanuts
2 tablespoons butter, melted

Melt the three tablespoons of butter and sprinkle with the flour. Blend thoroughly and pour in the milk. Cook slowly and stir constantly until a creamy sauce forms. Add the salmon, celery, peppers, parsley, olives, eggs, salt and paprika. Mix carefully and pour into a buttered shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with the rest of the ingredients. Bake in moderate oven.

SPICY GINGER DROP CAKES

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup fat
1 cup dark brown sugar

1 teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk (sweet)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda

Cream the fat and sugar. Add the rest of the ingredients and beat two minutes. Half-fill greased muffin pans and bake for fifteen minutes in moderate oven. Cool. Cut into halves and spread with filling.

CHEESE-RAISIN FILLING (With Nuts)

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup white cream cheese
2 tablespoons soft butter
1-3 cup nuts
1 tablespoon cream
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

Mix the ingredients with a fork until soft and creamy.

MEXICAN SALAD

1 cup cooked kidney beans
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery
2 hard cooked eggs, diced
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped ripe olives
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped sweet pickles
1 tablespoon minced onions
2 tablespoons minced parsley
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika
1-3 cup salad dressing

Mix and chill the ingredients. Serve in a bowl of salad green.

Household Hints

MOST of us housewives get around to a little paint puttering after the curtains are down for the summer. Perhaps these few tips will be in order.

Don't thin paint or clean brushes near a gas flame.

Don't use cheap brushes that leave a trail of bristles in their wake.

Don't use a new brush on the finishing coat. Break it in on the priming coat.

Don't forget that varnish and enamel brushes should be cleaned out in turpentine and shellac

brushes should be cleaned out in denatured alcohol.

Don't apply new paint over blistered paint without first scraping or burning off the surface until you have a smooth finish. Otherwise the new paint will blister just where the old did.

Narrow rubber bands are nice to hold the papers on the tops of jelly tumblers instead of string. They are much more easily adjusted and, when doubled, fit quite as tightly.

To make even-edged butter pats, fold a small piece of waxed paper over the sharp edge of a small paring knife and cut the butter into squares. The paper keeps the edges smooth and even.

The small rubber erasers that slip over the ends of pencils come in handy to fit over the legs of the metal clock that is causing all those ugly scratches on the furniture on which it rests.

When starting on a journey, tack a card with your home address on the trunk. Over this tack a larger card with the destination address on it. Then when coming home the top card may be torn off and you are all set for the homeward trip.

Polish the brass candlesticks or vases until they gleam. Wipe off carefully with a clean soft cloth then apply a thin coat of white shellac. It will keep them bright indefinitely unless they are washed frequently when care must be taken so that the thin coating does not rub off.

Rubber protectors slipped over the spigots of the kitchen sink will do wonders towards protecting china from being cracked, chipped or broken. You may be very careful when you are washing your dishes but the maid you hire may be very careless along this line.

Watchmakers tell us that clocks and watches should be wound at the same time each week or day if they are expected to maintain correct time. It is never wise to wind them a little at a time. Establish a time to wind your clocks and watches and see how much more reliable they are.

Activities Of Women

NEW YORK CITY has a woman blacksmith. She is Mrs. Martha Smith and her weight is 185 pounds.

In December, 1934, Miss Edna Edwards, public relations counsel for the deaf in San Francisco, Calif., served as a "sign interpreter" for the marriage of Esther and Arthur R. Gage. Almost to the day, four years later, she served in the same capacity for their divorce.

Four generations of one family were fingerprinted at the same time in Oakland, Calif., when Baby Norma Giampoli, age 3½ years; her mother, 28; her grandmother, 47, and her great-grand mother, 66, voluntarily presented themselves to insure their future identification.

The oldest ladies' club in London, England, the Alexandra, recently celebrated its fifty-fifth birthday. All members, of whom there are about 600, are "ladies of good social position," according to the rules of the club. Until five years ago, no men visitors were allowed in the club.

A nationwide beauty contest for the selection of a Negro queen of the Golden Gate International exposition has just been announced by the colored citizens' exposition committee.

When Dora Hare of Toronto, Canada, gets a run in her stockings she does not have to look for the thread. She merely plucks out a strand of her long golden hair and sews it up. A needle and a 30-inch hair do a good job, she says. The 20-year-old blonde has embroidered dozens of handkerchiefs and doilies with hair.

The next top-ranking star of the ice skating world will be little Miss Hazel Franklin of England, 13 years old and already one of the leaders in her field. Those who have seen her perform near-miracles on the ice say she is only a shade behind the great Sonja Henie. She is ambitious to become a great musician and already plays the piano well.

The dean of women geologists in the United States is Dr. Florence Bascom, now in her seventies and a professor emeritus at Bryn Mawr college. A specialist in rock origins, she was the first woman member of the Geological Society of America, and was later its vice president.

Seven women have been honored by election to New York university hall of fame for great Americans. They are: Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Mary Lyon (1797-1849), educator, founder of Mount Holyoke college; Charlotte Cushman (1816-1876), noted actress; Maria Mitchell (1818-1889), astronomer; Emma Hart Willard (1787-1870), educator and poet; Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898), educator and founder of Women's Christian Temperance Union and Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902), educator.

The Pantry Shelf

IF YOU are addicted to Venetian blinds you will have discovered that their decorative slats are good at catching dust—layers of it.

Shooing it away with the dust cloth or soft brush does help temporarily but for really effective cleaning soap and water need to be applied at regular intervals.

A soft cloth wrung out of thick soapsuds or soap jelly and rubbed lightly over each slat will do the trick. The soap will act as a magnet on the specks of dirt and take them up quickly and efficiently. A clean dry cloth or sponge completes the task.

Tell-tale finger marks on the backs of wooden chairs, the woodwork around door knobs, and the metal plates that surround electric light push buttons reveal careless housekeeping.

They should be wiped away with a cloth wrung out of soap suds as a routine part of the daily cleaning procedure in every home.

POINTERS ON USE OF FOOD CHOPPER GIVEN

A paper bag fastened over the bottom part of the chopper when grinding bread crumbs will prevent the scattering of the crumbs over the floor.

After using the chopper for any sticky ingredients, such as meat, raisins, etc., run a piece of stale bread thru. It will take out all the particles from the knives and holes.

After a thoro washing and rinsing in boiling water, an occasional oiling of the chopper is necessary for good service. Use glycerin or vegetable oil for this purpose; it is a lubricant that will not taste in the food.

A BOOST FOR GELATIN

Gelatin is a very easily digested food and should be included a great deal in our menus, particularly if there is someone in the family whose digestive tract needs a bit of catering too. Gelatin may be included in so many recipes, not only as a dessert, but in soups, salads, mousses, etc. It is splendid food.

ICE CREAM SHORT CAKE FOR YOUR BRIDGE PARTY

Ice cream shortcake or a baked pie crust filled with ice cream and fruit makes a festive choice. It may be made of large layers of sponge or other plain cake, or of cup cakes cut in half, crosswise. Put a generous layer of ice cream on the lower layer of cake and cover with the top.

Place on serving plates and pass several sauces so that guests may take their choice, such as hot maple syrup containing chopped walnut or pecan meats, a thick chocolate sauce, marshmallow sauce or a sauce made of canned or preserved raspberries or strawberries.

To make the marshmallow sauce, cut four ounces of marshmallows in pieces. Melt in double boiler. Dissolve one cup of confectioner's sugar in one-fourth cup boiling water. Add to marshmallows and stir until dissolved. Cool before serving.

THE CHILD'S ART WORK

All children are proud of the drawings that are made and hung on the walls at school and naturally wish to hang them up when they are brought home. If the wall paper is new in the child's room and you do not care to have it full of tack holes for these transient drawings, stretch a piece of tape across the room and pin the drawings to it. This will require only thumb tacks in obscure places.

GRASS STAINS

To remove grass stains from washable material, dip it as quickly as possible into lukewarm water and mild soap suds. Rub until the stains come out and then rinse in clear, warm water. If the material is not washable, sponge the stains with denatured alcohol. Rub gently until the stain disappears.

WILL THE COLORS RUN?

If you are laundering a silk print dress for the first time work quickly in both the washing and rinsing. Never soak a dress of this sort. Wash in lukewarm pure white suds. Wring as dry as possible, place on a hanger and keep wringing out the bottom as the water drips down as there is where the danger lies. Iron as soon as possible.

COOKING SCHOOL

General Manager of Stores, E. R. Jefferis, put on a "Hot Point" Cooking School at the Old Timers' Building on April 25th. To stimulate interest and attendance valuable prizes were given and much enthusiasm seemed to predominate the whole affair, some 400 "Kitchen-conscious" women being present to watch the demonstration put on by Miss Carrie Fowler of Chicago. Winning awards were the names shown below:

Mrs. Dave Mason, Rock Springs, Electric Range.
Mrs. Harry Kent, Rock Springs, Cake.
Mrs. Ken Wilcox, Reliance, Ham Loaf.
Mrs. Story, Rock Springs, Cake.
Margaret Boyle, Rock Springs, Pork Chops.
Mrs. Joe Kruljac, Rock Springs, Veal Loaf.
Mrs. Harry Potter, Rock Springs, Hamburger Roll.
Mrs. Alex Barra, Rock Springs, Roast Beef.
Mrs. John Radosevich, Rock Springs, Cookies.
Mrs. A. Smith, Rock Springs, Tea Ring.
Mrs. Alex Kennedy, Rock Springs, "Upside-Down" Cake.

Standard food measurements: Two cups of solid fat equal one pound, as do two cups of granulated sugar, two and two-thirds cups of confectioner's sugar, two and two-thirds cups of dark brown sugar, three and three-quarters cups of regular flour or four cups of pastry flour. Three teaspoons equal one tablespoon. Sixteen tablespoons equal one cup. Two cups make a pint.

• • Our Young Women • •

Latest Style Briefs

AS USUAL, when there is a big fair in progress, all kinds of patriotic jewelry is shown and cute little flag clips and pins are set with red, white and blue stones that twinkle like real ones. Glittering combs for the hair are set with rows of rhinestones, sapphires and rubies which are most attractive. The flair continues also for birds and animals and flowers done in varicolored stones.

Handbags are as varied as designers can possibly make them and some of the smartest are large enough to use as overnight bags. One new idea from Paris shows a bag shaped like a Louis XV commode. It has two little drawers with metal handles to hold the makeup and other needfuls. Still another bag is of pigskin fastened with a huge bamboo button and bamboo crook umbrella handle.

A novel idea in millinery is the flock of bright colored butterflies which are used to trim some chapeaux. They rest jauntily on some brims and crowns in a most realistic manner.

Birds and feathers, too, perch at all angles on summer bonnets and Indian feathers are a new touch. These are in red and blue, green and yellow and as brilliant as an Apache's warpaint used to be.

Red heels on blue shoes are quite the smart thing to look for when you are assembling a navy costume with red touches. Other gay heels look like they'll step plenty high this spring. There are heels again also studded with different colored stones that lend an alluring sparkle under the swinging dance skirt.

Brief boleros are much in evidence and some of these have huge starched revers of white pique or linen and they certainly give a swanky air to the plain frock of navy or all black.

Up in the air, the trimmings of some of the smartest hats. A high crowned hat of lampshade silhouet, made of fuchsia colored hand-sewn braid, has perched on its crown a tall, wired, many-looped bow in pink mauve, royal and fuchsia satin-striped ribbon.

This is a season for marked diversity in style. A smart afternoon frock is of white taffeta with dark red pin dots and red grosgrain narrow ruchings marking the hem border, collar and shoulder yoke. Skirt is full.

Swank new suits play up small boleros in a large way. One new version of dress-and-jacket

dinner ensemble chosen by the duchess of Windsor has a bolero adroitly turned into a bodice back of the frock.

The longer bellhop jackets are also in the running. Cutaway and other fitted tailleur styles are seen often for afternoon as well as sports wear.

Suit skirts flare widely with gored or circular cut—more moderately with side or box pleats and scarcely at all in the strictly tailleur types.

All isn't fuss and feathers. The shops have plenty of simple, smart little frocks, good to wear now as well as later in the season.

A useful frock for all-day wear is of dull jersey printed in black and white, and spattered with a red or green coin dot. The high, draped neckline ends in a pert little bow that ties under the chin. The three-quarter sleeves are draped at the cuff section. Skirt is full and flared and it has a self belt.

A charming frock in navy blue has a beautifully fitted basque bodice that comes to a low point below the waist. The full skirt swirls at the hem. Scaloped neckline and sleeves have pink or white piping and there is a matching nosegay.

With one or both fairs a major travel objective, our thoughts are of clothes that are pretty yet practical.

A good notion is a lightweight wool coat in either black or navy with a print dress and a solid tone dress. Thus, one such ensemble has with its slick black coat, a lovely silk print in white, chartreuse and green, and a solid tone sheer wool in almond green. Obviously the same accessories will go with both frocks.

The lingerie must be tinted occasionally to preserve the dainty appearance. A faded blue garment will tint a delicate orchid with the aid of pink dye. A pale yellow will shade into a delicate green if dipped in blue dye and a pink dye will shade the yellow into a lovely melon or shell pink. Use small quantities of dye for these pastel shades.

Practical luxury is the fur jacket that goes out over a simple wool frock with as much aplomb as it does when worn over a gala evening frock. A lovely model, cleverly cut to look like a jacket and cape in one, is of rose-beige fox. It has a swirl front and full, swirl sleeves.

Quite gay is a blue doeskin glove with red and white embroideries and red stitching.

Many of the stately evening styles have wide skirts starting from long-waisted bodices. Paillettes are sewn over tulles and chiffons and sparkle in

veiled headdresses. Ribbons lattice skirts and sash bodies. All the pastel shades thrive for evening.

Styles are gay and the little gew-gaws or trinkets flooding the jewelry counters are original and very much in keeping with the festival spirit that pervades the nation with two fairs in progress. Costume jewelry is not only correct for evening but there are many pieces that are correct for day wear and special designs sponsored for sports.

Women are still wearing cute little ball-shaped watches round their neck on dainty chains and silken cords and there are tiny watches on finger rings that really keep exact time. Another fad is the little watch on a gold or silver chain which slips thru the buttonhole in the coat's lapel and ticks away the time in tailored manner. There are bangles, too, for the lapels and one cute trinket shows a watch at one end and a miniature bunch of keys at the other.

Be Kind to Your Eyes

FROWN lines are self-inflicted. Live calmly, keep sweet, be kind to your eyes and not strain them, and you will avoid those ugly gullies. Be self-conscious about your facial poses. Tranquillity is the guardian angel of the human countenance. Keeps it young.

If these furrows have appeared, a heavy massage cream should be used freely to nourish the tissues. Place the first finger at the top of the line, thumb below, sweep the thumb upward lifting the flesh, smoothing and ironing it. Follow with a circular movement. Keep the flesh relaxed. When fibers are at a tension, massage doesn't do a bit of good.

Take your daily irritations and annoyances with good humor. Keep your facial tissues unruffled no matter how badly the children behave or how criss-cross the cook gets. Frowning is just a silly habit. Why age the only face you have, make it look like a road map?

Eyestrain has a deplorable effect upon the surrounding tissues. If the type blurs when you read, if your soul orbs smart and burn, seek the services of an eye specialist, have an examination; you may have come to the time when you must wear specs.

Eye shadows are the crowning touch when you have arrayed yourself for the grand party. If you have never had the courage to experiment with them, go to a beauty shop and have the makeup specialist see what she can do. You may not be the type to be improved by lid pigment, then again you may.

When applying them, put the coloring medium close to the lashes, do a gradual fadeaway as you work upward. Blend at the far ends of the lids with powder and a small pad. This beauty trick is only for the evening gala. Daylight reveals them for what they are, artifice and nothing else. We're soft pedaling on synthetic loveliness now that

fashions have gone way back to the days of good Queen Vic, writes Helen Follett, an expert in such things.

If your hair ends are obstinate and won't stay curled for more than half an hour, use the dime-store gadgets that make the curls-in-the-making invisible. A narrow tape on a covered wire takes in all short hairs and holds them in place. You can go on a day's shopping spree or right out with the best of them and no one will know you have your hair up on curlers.

Girl Scout Notes

GIRL SCOUTS and Mothers held their annual dinner in the Old Timers building the evening of May 6th, the Women's Society of a local church putting on the fine spread.

Girls from Superior gave a reading, while members of the organization from surrounding districts presented with many favorable comments a flag pageant.

Miss Marion Chambers, now heading the Leaders Association, introduced several visitors from afar including Mrs. C. Fechter, New York City national field staff, and Miss Anna Corneliussen (formerly of this city) now of Ogden, Utah, the first named speaking on Scouting, while Miss Corneliussen called to the platform, three Rock Springs girls (Dena Shiamanna, Sophia Pryich, and Phyllis Watson) and presented them with Golden Eagle awards the first of that class won by local girls. Nice going, girls.



We are pleased to print along with this brief story a striking picture of the three young ladies: from left, Phyllis Watson, Sophie Pryich, Dena Shiamanna.

The Girl Scouts will have their summer camp at Newfork Lake in July and Mrs. Frank Marocki will be Chairman of the Camp Committee.

He: "I'm going to see 'The Barber of Seville' this evening."

Sweet Young Thing: "Well, an up-to-date hair cut certainly won't hurt you."

Boy Scout Activities

A CAMPOREE at Fort Bridger, summer camp at Newfork lake and a long hike through the Bridger primitive forest area of the Wind River mountains are in store for Boy Scouts of the Pilot Butte district, according to Edwin James, district commissioner, following approval of the program by Preston W. Pond of Logan, Utah, scout executive for the Cache Valley council.

The camporee, which will be conducted at Fort Bridger with the idea of demonstrating a camp run upon the patrol system, will be held on June 2 and 3, with troops from the Pilot Butte and Wyutah councils, which between them cover all of southwestern Wyoming and communities along the Utah-Wyoming line west of Evanston.

July 17 to 30 has been set as the date for the annual summer camp of the Rock Springs subdistrict, held at the Rock Springs Boy and Girl Scout camp at Newfork lake, 120 miles north of here in the Wind River mountains. Members of the staff which will conduct the Bear Lake camp will also conduct the Newfork lake outing. The Green River troop annually holds its camp at its own lodge on the Newfork lake.

Between 75 and 100 Boy Scouts and leaders, from the entire Cache Valley council, are expected to participate in the wilderness hike, which is scheduled to leave Pinedale August 16. This hike will be limited to boys 15 years of age or over.

This hike is to start from Fremont lake, near Pinedale, proceed through the Bridger primitive area through country reached only by forest trails, and come out at the Green River lakes. Forest rangers will guide the group. Each person will carry his own equipment and supplies in back packs.

The first troop of Boy Scouts sponsored by a Rock Springs Catholic church has been organized by the North Side Catholic church with Don Pipkin as scoutmaster. The troop committee consists of John Anselmi, chairman; William LeBar, William Bartek and Thomas Plemel.

The new troop forms the fifth in the city, the others being sponsored by the L. D. S. church, Methodist church, Congregational church and No. 4 Community council. The new group is included in the Cache Valley, Utah, Boy Scout council.

The 29th Annual Meeting of the National Coun-

cil will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, June 28-29.

June 29th is Boy Scout Day at the World's Fair and tens of thousands are expected from all parts of the country.

Boy Scouts located at towns surrounding San Francisco Bay have extended invitations to Councils and Troops throughout the country to join in making the Boy Scout exhibit representative of Scouting on a nation-wide scale.

Scout Leaders are admonished to see their Boy Scouts visiting either San Francisco or New York Fairs are neatly, completely and officially uniformed. Where this is impracticable, no uniform should be worn. Boy Scout Day at San Francisco has been set for August 3rd.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carpenter have gone to Atoka, Oklahoma, where they expect to locate.

Mrs. Tony Paavola is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mike Budak is confined to his home with illness.

Roy Case has gone to Green River, where he has accepted employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Yakamovich, Sr., and family are spending a month visiting relatives in Pennsylvania and other Eastern points.

Richard Pope is visiting relatives in Green River.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hower have returned from a visit to Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mrs. John Retford has gone to Long Beach, California, where she will visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thomas.

Frank Bergamo is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fabiny are the parents of a baby daughter born April 24th.

Carl J. Carlson has returned from Denver, Colorado, where he visited a few days with relatives.

Mrs. R. J. Matson and daughter, Carol, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Matson's parents in Boulder.

Harold Cook was confined to his home for a week with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alexander are the parents of a baby daughter born April 28th.

Mrs. Alfred Robertson, Sr., was a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. A. M. Willson entertained the members of the Delta Meta Delphians at her home on Paulson Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Overy are the parents of a baby son born May 6th.

Miss Martha Rautiainen entertained the members of her sewing club at her home on Ninth Street.

Henry Welsh underwent an operation for appendicitis

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at the Wyoming General Hospital and is now rapidly recovering.

Seth Korhonen has gone to Thermopolis where he will spend the next month for the benefit of his health.

John Williams and family visited with relatives in Eden Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Sather are the parents of a baby daughter born May 6th.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Val Kalan are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis were called to Chariton, Iowa, upon the death of Mr. Ellis's father. Sympathy is extended to them.

Mrs. Jane Robertson has been on the sick list during the month.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Wm. McPhie and Mrs. F. Wildes in the death of their mother, Mrs. Blacker of Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter, Afton, visited in Ogden during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Presley and son of Evanston visited at the Wm. Sellers and James Kelley homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Welsh and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrow attended funeral services for Mr. Morrow in Evanston. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Welsh and Mr. Morrow.

Several birthday parties were given during the month. Among those were Mary Ann Kovach and Mary Jean Easton.

The L. D. S. Primary Association is holding their May Festival "Happy Hearts" May 1st in the Reliance Bungalow.

Several new cars are being driven in Reliance, owners are Mr. Walter Johnson, Mr. D. Baxter, and Mr. Steve Welsh.

Mrs. J. Uhern returned to her home here after visiting in Kansas. Joseph Uhern also is at home from California.

Miss Lily Hurst left recently for California where she will visit relatives.

Superior

Mary Tonsolin has gone to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she will attend school.

Adam Bugay has returned to Superior after spending the past year in Colorado.

Mrs. Mary McLeod has gone to Salt Lake City to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Brown.

Miss Marie Mangus who has been visiting at the home of Mr. A. M. Johnson has returned to her home in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne of Rawlins visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dexter, Sr.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING GROUP



Left to right: Adrian Menke, Mrs. Menke, Rev. Father Kearney, Miss Eileen Lucas, Bridesmaid, Vincent Lucas Best Man. At St. Joseph's Catholic Church, April 15, 1939, Hanna, Wyoming.



Margaret Jane Fox in a costume in vogue about 1900.

Margaret and her small brothers, Billie and Richard Lee Fox.

They are the children of Unit Foreman Fox of "C" Mine at Superior.

Mrs. J. M. Faddis and daughters, Velma Faddis and Mrs. Ben Bagnell, visited during the month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Faddis.

Miss Ingred Sturholm and Miss Ellen Korhonen of Rock Springs visited friends and relatives in Superior during the month.

Miss Catherine Moser of Cheyenne spent several days with her grandmother, Mrs. K. Konzatti. Her many friends are glad to know that she is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Rachel McIntosh and Mrs. Wm. McIntosh have just returned from Dearborn, Michigan, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Rachel McIntosh's brother, Dave Powell, who died on Friday, April 28th.

Mike Legerski, Jr., of Laramie visited during the month with relatives in Superior.

The High School Junior Prom was held Friday, April 28th. About seventy-five couples were present. Miss Catherine Dean was voted Queen. Her attendants were Velma Korhonen, Mary Chesnjevar, Athena Vallis and Lorraine Ridel.

The Misses Kathlene Scheide and Eva Chamberlin of Sheridan were week-end guests at the Brown Hall Teacher-age.

Winton

Mrs. James Thomas, Mrs. T. W. Thomas, Mrs. George Hansen and Mrs. McCormick entertained the members of the North Side Guild of the Episcopal Church of Rock Springs at the Community Building on May 1st. A delectable dinner was served at 7:30 P. M., which was followed by cards. Winners at Five Hundred were Mrs. Reay first, Mrs. Alfred Jackson, second. Chinese checkers was also played.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wise, Miss Edith Longwith, Miss Margaret Duncan and Miss Bella Johnson spent a week-end in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Alex Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace, and Wilford French have returned from Omaha, Nebraska, where they participated in the "Golden Spike Days" activities.

Mrs. Katherine Marceau has been confined to her home with a badly burned foot.

Dr. K. E. Krueger and family have moved to Rock Springs, where he will practice.

The St. Catherine Altar Society was entertained at the

home of Mrs. Urban Toucher on May 4th. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Helen Anderson, Mrs. Robt. McDonald, and Mrs. Catherine Warinner. A nice lunch was served following cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nesbitt are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Hospital in Rock Springs on April 16th.

Mr. Jack Hogan has been ill at the Hospital in Rock Springs and is recovering at this writing.

A surprise birthday party was given in honor of Mr. Alex Davidson at his home by members of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band. A nice luncheon was served by Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Davidson was presented with many gifts.

The following students from Winton will graduate from the Reliance High School on May 26th: Aurora Aguilar, Allen Easton, Genevieve Dodds, Joe Tardoni, Stella Vigil, Raymond Wilkes, and Blossom Tomich.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Harris are the proud parents of a baby son born at the Hospital in Rock Springs on April 28th.

A program was given at the Winton Amusement Hall on Tuesday evening, May 9th, by the Winton Schools in honor of Music Week. The program was well received by the large crowd that attended.

Many of the Winton Anglers have returned with successful catches from the north country during the month. (The writer still believes there are a great many more fish caught on the Store porch than in the entire north country.)

Hanna

Among those who attended the Christian Youth conference at Midwest were Rev. Kellam, Ruth and Phyllis Milliken, Peggy Pecola, Donna Jones, Sidney Morgan, Jr., Sammie Harrison and Louis Smith.

The Junior and Senior classes of the high school presented a three-act comedy, "A Husband for Sale," at the theatre on April 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boam are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Hanna Hospital on April 22nd. She will receive the name of Edith Carol.

Miss Dorothy Brindley arrived home from Denver where she completed a beauty course.

Mrs. Harry Dodds returned from Dodge City, Kansas, where she visited her father.

Mrs. Carl Erickson was a patient at the Hanna Hospital for a week, receiving medical treatment. She is at home now and much improved.

Mrs. S. D. Briggs moved to Rawlins to make her home with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Briggs. We are sorry to have her leave our community.

The Junior-Senior banquet and prom were held on May 5th, the banquet at the Community Hall and the prom at the gymnasium. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated to represent an oriental garden. Music was furnished by a Cheyenne orchestra.

The school exhibit was held in the various rooms on the evening of May 12th and was viewed by an exceptionally large attendance.

The Pythian Sisters gave a Mother's Day tea at the Community Hall on May 12th. The program consisted of a solo by Mrs. John Reese, reading by Miss Bertha Ekman, and solo by Mrs. Jas. Clegg accompanied by Mrs. John Lee. Potted plants were given to Mrs. Mary Harrison, the oldest mother, and Mrs. Wayne Klemola, the youngest mother.

John Boam spent a few days in Cheyenne where he had an operation performed on his nose. He was accompanied

to Cheyenne by John Kelly, Jr., and Earl Dickinson, who returned the same day.

Baccalaureate Services were held in the theatre on May 14th with the Reverend Mr. Brown, of the Methodist Church delivering the address. This was followed by the Mother's Day services under the auspices of the F. O. E. Lodge, and a program by the school children.

Sam While, of Berkeley, California, spent several days in Hanna visiting his mother, Mrs. Eliza While, and his sister, Mrs. Mark Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lucas and Richard Lucas visited in Denver a recent weekend.

Among the Hanna people who attended the funeral of S. D. Briggs in Denver were Mr. and Mrs. H. Peterson, Mrs. Mary Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McCall, Mrs. R. M. Leake and Mrs. C. D. Williamson.

Mrs. I. Sherratt visited her daughter Doris Sherratt, in Denver recently.

The Rev. Myles Kearney of St. Joseph's Catholic Church reports a very successful card party sponsored by the Catholic Young Ladies Sodality at the club rooms of St. Joseph's Rectory in Rawlins. Many Hanna people bought tickets but were unable to attend. A cash prize of \$5.00 was won by the Reverend Wm. Short. The proceeds of the party are to be used by the members of the Sodality on a trip to some scenic spot in Wyoming.



Robt. Muir and wife, according to card just received, are about this time in the happy throng taking in the World's Fair, New York City. This trip, the writer will wager, is only incidental to their coming to Rock Springs to be in attendance at the Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers Association.

Frank L. McCarty, Ogden, Utah, was a caller at the General Offices in early May enroute to Pinedale, Wyoming, to put his home there in shape for the summer and also notify the wily trout of his forthcoming onslaughts on the ichthyological tribe.

Albert Wright Dickinson and family have returned to Wyoming following several years spent on the Pacific Coast. "Wright" is the son of A. W. Dickinson (now of Washington, D. C.) our former General Superintendent.

Visitors from this section in attendance at the American Mining Congress Annual Convention at Cincinnati the last week in April were Geo. A. Brown, James Law and Dave T. Faddis.

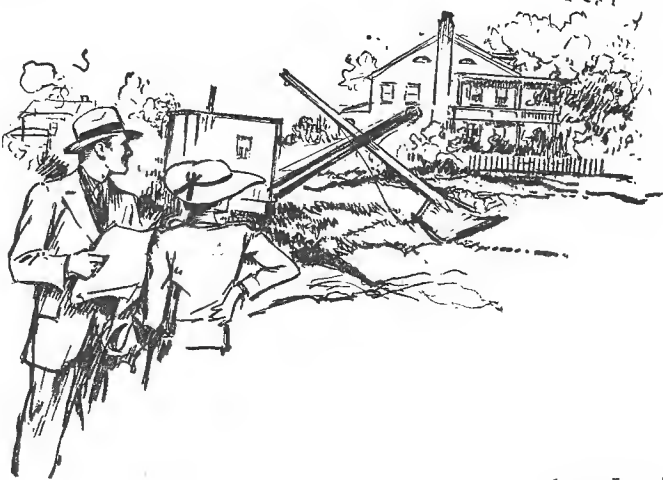
Some callers at the General Offices during the past month were Mrs. Frank A. Manley and Mrs. Jack Faddis.

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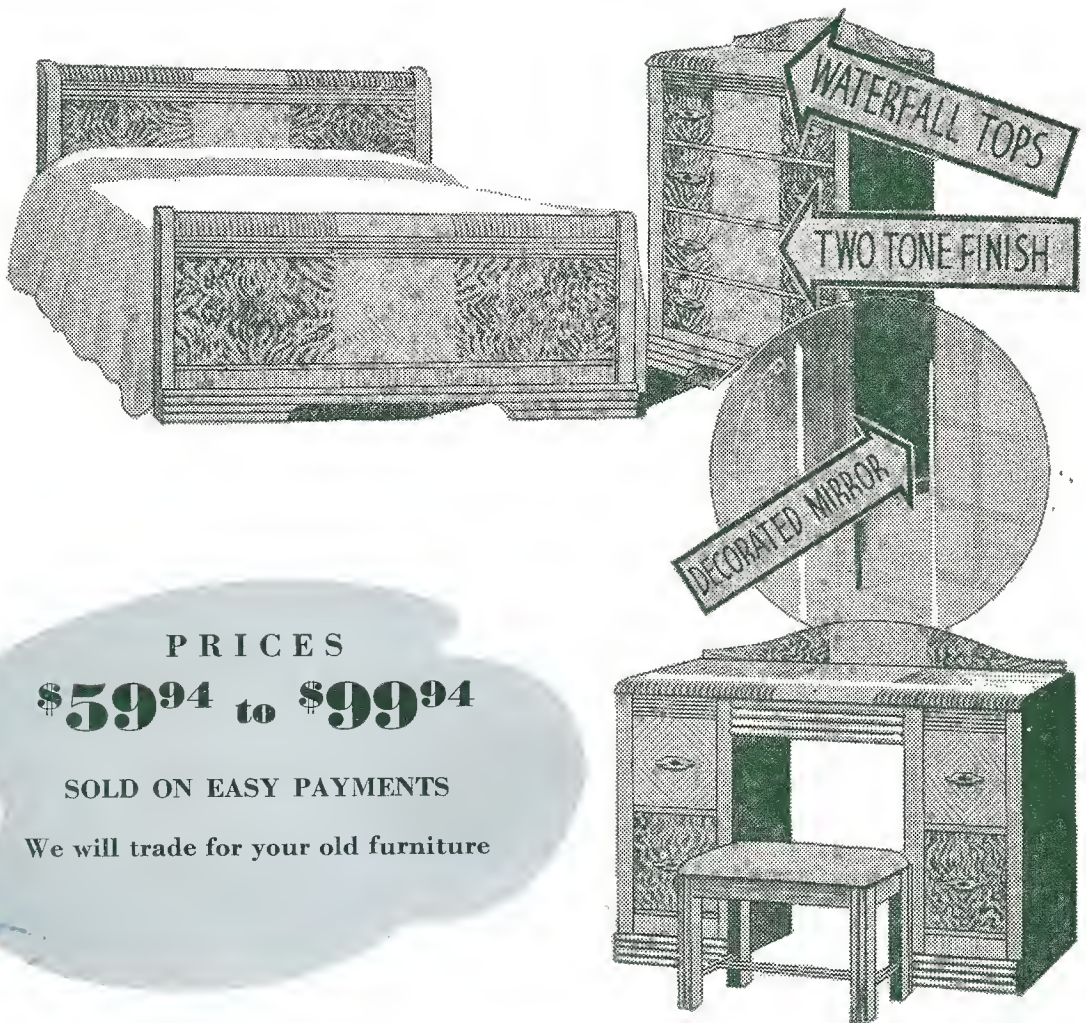


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